

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 30,730

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PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, DECEMBER 5-6, 1981

Established 1887

Sakharov and Wife Put in Hospital

By Dusko Doder

Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — The Soviet government moved Friday to end a hunger strike by Andrei D. Sakharov, the country's foremost civil rights activist, by taking him to a hospital on the 13th day of his protest.

Indications here are that Mr. Sakharov and his wife, Yelena Bonner, who had joined him in the hunger strike, were involuntarily hospitalized in Gorki, the industrial city 400 kilometers (248 miles) east of Moscow to which he was banished almost two years ago.

A statement in the government newspaper Izvestia said the Sakharovs were being administered "prophylactic medical assistance to prevent any complications in the state of their health." The phrase indicated that they may be receiving intravenous feeding.

Mr. Sakharov, in a message a few days ago, asserted that he would not end his protest or seek medical help unless the government allowed a young woman to join his stepson in the United States. "Now the only possibility for terminating our hunger strike is the exit" of Lisa Alexeyeva, the nuclear physicist said.

The brief statement in Izvestia Friday night was coupled with a long commentary that sharply criticized his past political activities and asserted that he had gone on a hunger strike in an effort to turn personal family problems "into a cosmic crisis."

There was no information here about the state of the Sakharovs' health. An acquaintance

of the physicist reported by phone from Gorki Friday night that the Sakharovs were not in their apartment.

Miss Alexeyeva had sent a telegram early Friday to Mr. Sakharov and had received by midmorning an official confirmation from Gorki that the cable had been handed personally to him.

Knowledgeable sources said earlier that because of their age the Sakharovs' condition was likely to become critical after two weeks of fasting. Mr. Sakharov is 60, and his wife is 58. They reportedly have been taking only mineral water since Nov. 22.

The timing of their move to a hospital suggests that Soviet authorities were beginning to worry about possible negative world reaction should Mr. Sakharov die while protesting Soviet policies.

Observers here suggested that the Sakharovs' health may not have deteriorated a great deal yet.

The hospitalization seemed to have been designed to head off the approaching crisis and adverse headlines in the West.

But the Izvestia commentary indicated that Soviet authorities are going to use the occasion to discredit the physicist, who had helped develop the hydrogen bomb for the Soviet Union and had been one of the leading Soviet scientists before falling from favor in 1968 for writing an essay critical of Soviet policies.

In what was the first mention of the hunger strike in Soviet media, Izvestia said that the hunger strike was a trick and a provoca-

tion "designed to attract once more the West's attention to Sakharov's anti-Soviet views and to play up to forces trying to undermine detente and aggravate international tension."

But the central theme of the commentary focused on the case of Miss Alexeyeva.

The paper said that Mrs. Bonner's son, Alexei Semenov, while married to Olga Levshina, had an illicit relationship with Miss Alexeyeva. Mr. Semenov was permitted to emigrate to the United States and Mrs. Levshina and their child joined him there under the provision of "family reunification."

"Alexeyeva was deserted," the paper said. "She tried to commit suicide but was saved by doctors." Subsequently Mr. Sakharov and his wife took Miss Alexeyeva into their apartment as a "maid" and "started to brainwash her," it added.

The paper said that Miss Alexeyeva, who is not Jewish, tried first to emigrate to Israel at the invitation of a fictitious aunt. Her father, a retired lieutenant colonel, and mother both "categorically objected" to her plans for leaving the country, it said.

Later, when her application was rejected, she used a "trick" devised by the Sakharovs, the paper said. Mr. Semenov and his wife were divorced in the United States and Mr. Semenov married Miss Alexeyeva in a proxy ceremony in Montana. Izvestia said that Soviet laws allow "neither bigamy nor proxy marriages."



Andrei D. Sakharov and Yelena Bonner

... in February, 1980

Emergency Bill Brings Threat Of Polish Strike

By Henry Karn

New York Times Service

WARSAW — The independent trade union Solidarity warned Friday that if the government followed the Communist Party's demand for a new law giving it extraordinary emergency powers, "the union will answer with a 24-hour nationwide protest strike."

If the government applied such powers to curb the newly gained

a statement on the negotiations made by Lech Walesa, Solidarity's leader, at a factory meeting in Radom on Thursday. "There is no national agreement, for there is no one to agree with," Mr. Walesa said. "The other side cheats."

"The union presidium claimed that the talks had proved fruitless on Solidarity's basic demands. It listed the demands as the right to inspect the nation's food supplies, autonomy of local administrations, economic reform, rule of law, and access to the government-controlled mass media, particularly the television news service, which is widely criticized as being under the control of dogmatic Communists."

The Solidarity declaration moved into the foreground last weekend's resolution by a plenary session of the Communist Party's policy-making Central Committee, which called on the government to submit to the Sejm, or parliament, a bill empowering the regime to ban strikes, to curtail press freedom and the rights to assembly and travel abroad, and to turn off leaders over to military rather than civil courts.

Unpublicized Session

Solidarity sources reported that a group of the union's leaders met Friday morning in an unpublicized session with parliamentary leaders to discuss the bill. The draft law has not yet been presented by the Sejm's top official to the membership at large or to the committees that would have to pass on its provisions. Presumably the union leadership wants to persuade the regime to withdraw or alter the draft.

While the government of Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, the premier and Communist Party leader, made no official statements on the conflict Friday, it showed its deep concern over the deterioration of the situation in statements in the official press.

An agreement on rescheduling Polish debt may open the way for new credits next year, Page 11.

rights of citizens, the union continued, "all union bodies and all workers should immediately proclaim a general strike."

The union made its threat in a statement adopted early Friday morning, after a late-night session of its presidium in the town of Radom, and circulated it later in the day. The declaration is to be discussed by Solidarity's national commission at a meeting in Gdansk next week.

Solidarity's leadership drafted its militant pronouncement after a series of debates within a number of its directing bodies following Wednesday's storming by riot police and troops of a fire service academy in Warsaw where cadets were striking. The assault significantly heightened the growing tension as the government found itself thwarted in its effort to dampen Solidarity's militancy without acceding to its major demands.

Referring to talks under way between government and Solidarity groups to develop a framework for national reconciliation, the union presidium charged that the government had used the talks to mislead society and intensify "anti-union repression."

Friday's Warsaw regional daily news bulletin of the union featured

Salim Won't Drop Bid In Stalemated UN Race

The Associated Press

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — Tanzania's foreign minister, Salim Ahmed Salim, has refused to withdraw from the deadlocked race for UN secretary-general, and Security Council members indicated that they consider Kurt Waldheim still to be a candidate despite his offer to step aside.

Olaso Omumbo of Uganda, the Security Council president for December, said Thursday that he had asked both men "to step aside so we can consider other candidates, and Mr. Waldheim complied." But African delegates met later and decided that Mr. Salim, the Third World candidate, should not do so.

"There is no question of withdrawal," Algerian representative Mohammed Bedjaoui said after the meeting.

"I am still a candidate," said Mr. Salim, 39, who has been running with the endorsement of the Organization of African Unity and the 93-nation nonaligned movement.

Proposal Opposed

Mr. Omumbo said that, if the 15-member council could not agree on a compromise candidate, it might agree to split the five-year term between Mr. Salim and Mr. Waldheim — but only as a last resort. The proposal is strongly opposed in the council. Under UN rules, the organization must have a secretary-general by Jan. 1, Mr. Omumbo said.

"Nothing is completely ruled

out," he said. "It might be possible for the council to arrive at a consensus."

There was also a possibility that Mr. Waldheim or Mr. Salim could be picked without formal balloting. This would provide a face-saving device for either China or the United States, whose vetoes have deadlocked the election.

A Western member of the council said that, rather than a split term, he favored the possibility of the council's deciding by consensus to extend Mr. Waldheim's current term for two years.

"I want the matter to be settled before Dec. 15," when the UN General Assembly's current session is due to adjourn until next September, Mr. Omumbo said. The Security Council nominates a candidate for election by the assembly. Mr. Omumbo also said he expected the council to begin consultations with a view to opening the race to more candidates.

Mr. Waldheim has served 10 years as the United Nations' chief administrative officer, having succeeded U Thant of Burma in December, 1971. His main support has come from the West and the Soviet Union, which apparently prefer to stick with a tried, skilled diplomat.

His second five-year term expires Dec. 31, and 16 rounds of balloting that began more than a month ago in the Security Council have failed to elect a candidate for submission to the General Assembly. Although Mr. Waldheim led



Salim Ahmed Salim

on every ballot, China vetoed him each time while the United States consistently vetoed Mr. Salim.

The most prominent of the possible compromise candidates are Foreign Ministers Jorge Castañeda of Mexico and Jorge Illueca of Panama; veteran Peruvian diplomat Javier Pérez de Cuellar; former Guyanese Foreign Minister Shridath Ramphal, now secretary-general of the Commonwealth; Carlos Ortiz de Rozas, Argentina's ambassador to Britain; and Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan, a former UN high commissioner for refugees.

Haig Calls on Americas to Counter 'Threats' by Cuba and Nicaragua

By Don Oberdorfer

Washington Post Service

CASTRIES, St. Lucia — Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. Friday called on the nations of the Western Hemisphere to take collective action against what the United States considers threats to peace and security from Cuba and Nicaragua.

Speaking to the General Assembly of the Organization of American States, Mr. Haig described in strong terms rising dangers of "terror and war in the region," but he did not propose specific actions which the OAS or its member nations might take in response.

Mr. Haig mentioned the 1947 Rio treaty of collective defense against aggression in the hemisphere, but he did not propose that the treaty be invoked formally at this point against Cuba or Nicaragua.

A senior aide to Mr. Haig on Latin American matters said in a briefing that the address was aimed at "starting a process" and "launching a concept" that might lead in time to collective action. The official forecast follow-up meetings to include some, but not all members of the OAS.

Another State Department official said that "joint contingency planning" by the United States and some of its hemispheric allies could be one aim of forthcoming meetings.

Mr. Haig's address, and his discussions with senior Latin Ameri-

can diplomats here in the last two days, suggested an administration decision to mute the talk of unilateral U.S. military steps in Central America and to shift the focus of attention to regional responsibility and regional solutions.

Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto immediately challenged Mr. Haig's charge that his country is intervening militarily in El Salvador by aiding the guerrilla forces there.

Nonintervention Principle

Mr. d'Escoto charged in a press conference following Mr. Haig's speech that Washington, rather than Managua, "is clearly violating the principle of nonintervention in Central America and elsewhere."

The consensus of comments by Latin American diplomats on Mr. Haig's address appeared to be positive. But it was unclear how many hemispheric nations would be willing to endorse military steps to combat Cuban or Nicaraguan activity.

"The United States is prepared to join others in doing whatever is prudent and necessary to prevent any country in Central America from becoming the platform of terror and war in the region," Mr. Haig told the OAS assembly.

He declared that "President Reagan has made clear that we have no plans to send combat troops to Central America," but he also declared that the United States will help hemispheric na-

tions to resist "illegal intervention" and will supply economic and military assistance when needed.

Speaking of U.S. proposals to Nicaragua made several months ago by Assistant Secretary of State Thomas O. Enders, his top aide on Latin matters, Mr. Haig told the OAS meeting, "If Nicaragua addresses our concerns about interventionism and militarization, we are prepared to address their concerns."

His senior aide said, however, that Nicaragua had sent a letter to Washington saying that "they rejected our proposals" and that Mr. d'Escoto presented "nothing new" on this subject to Mr. Haig in their meeting here Wednesday.

The Nicaraguan foreign minister gave a different account of the recent diplomatic dialogue.

He said that the United States made two written proposals: To enforce the U.S. laws on neutrality, thus curbing the activity of Nicaraguan exile groups who are conducting paramilitary training on U.S. soil, and to issue a joint statement with Nicaragua foreclosing threats or use of force or foreign intervention as principles of their relationship.

Mr. d'Escoto said that "we didn't reject this," but that Nicaragua asked in its reply for U.S. actions in line with these proposals as a next step. He said that Nicaragua's message had not been answered.



MIDDLE EAST TALKS — Philip C. Habib, the U.S. Middle East envoy, with Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir of Israel before starting formal talks in Jerusalem on Friday. Israel reportedly expressed concern about a possible Palestinian buildup in Lebanon. Page 2.

Guatemala Political Strife Grows Conflict Believed to Have Taken 11,000 Lives This Year

By Raymond Bonner

New York Times Service

GUATEMALA CITY — While international attention has been on the civil war in tiny El Salvador, Guatemala's neighbor to the south, the insurgency in this country has grown to what many Guatemalans believe is a revolutionary war.

Religious leaders who have tried to keep track of the killings say nearly 11,000 Guatemalans have been slain in the political violence this year. Meanwhile, the Guatemalan Army has opened its first major operation against the guerrillas threatening the government of President Romeo Lucas Garcia.

U.S. Embassy officials say the government, while still in control, is in trouble and needs military assistance. None has been supplied by the United States since 1977, when aid was cut off because of the country's human rights record.

Amid the shooting, Salvadorans and Guatemalans are hearing the promises of politicians. Presidential elections are scheduled for March in both countries, and U.S. officials hope that the voting will provide a solution to the political violence and bring some stability to the region. But with left-of-center groups not participating in either country's elections, the outlook is not good.

There are four guerrilla organizations in Guatemala — like the five guerrilla groups in El Salvador, they are not unified under one military command.

Nevertheless, in some respects they have demonstrated more military prowess than the Salvadoran guerrillas. They have attacked several medium-sized cities, including the provincial capital of Solola, where they killed the governor. Ten national policemen were killed when three busloads of guerrillas attacked Escuintla, a provincial capital and the country's second largest city.

The chief of staff of Guatemala's armed forces, Gen. Benedicto Lucas Garcia, the president's younger brother, has put the insurgents' armed strength at 2,000 to 4,000. Most of the guerrillas are peasants, workers, students and young professionals. U.S. officials know little about their leaders, although it is widely accepted that many of them received some training in Cuba.

Except for a few military jeeps filled with combat-ready soldiers and an increasing number of armor-reinforced station wagons that went through the narrow streets, there is little evidence of war in this capital city.

In July, the army discovered 28 guerrilla "safe houses" here. One was a factory for sewing uniforms like those worn by the National Police and army soldiers. The raids also netted machine guns, automatic rifles and other weapons.

Since those raids, there have been several attacks against police stations here. Four policemen were

U.S. Unemployment Up to 8.4%, Highest Rate in 6 Years

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Unemployment climbed to 8.4 percent in the United States last month, with more than 9 million Americans out of work in a deepening recession, the government reported Friday. The White House said that joblessness should begin to abate next year.

The overall unemployment rate was the highest since the 1974-1975 recession, and joblessness among teen-agers reached a record 21.8 percent.

The number of people who cannot find jobs has climbed by 1.8 million since July. However, 9.5 million people were employed in the United States last month.

President Reagan was asked at a White House ceremony if he was

alarmed by the sudden, pre-Christmas jump in unemployment. He replied: "I'd be alarmed if it were only half that."

He added that the increase was no surprise because the administration knew that the economy would "be in the doldrums for the latter part of this year." However, he expressed confidence that his economic program would help put people back to work.

Unemployment in the 10-nation European Economic Community reached a record 9.1 million in August — 8 percent of the EEC workforce — in the last quarterly figures released by the EEC. The jobs rate is 7.5 percent in France, 8 percent in Italy, 6.4 percent in West Germany and nearly 10 percent in Britain.

Deputy White House press secretary Larry Speakes said that the administration had anticipated the increase in the jobs rate. "This is the price you have to pay for bringing down inflation," he said. "We feel that the proper measures are in place to put the economy back on the track and that unemployment will begin to abate sometime next year."

The Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics reported that nearly all groups of workers were affected by the over-the-month increase, but the jump was especially large for those in blue-collar jobs. The unemployment rate for adult men rose to 7.2 percent, just below the high following World War II.

Unemployment also remained extremely severe for teen-agers at

21.8 percent and for blacks, at a record 16.8 percent. For minority teen-agers, the jobs rate was 41.3 percent.

Bureau Commissioner Janet Norwood told the congressional Joint Economic Committee in a statement that the deterioration in the labor market, which began during the summer, has accelerated in the last two months during which the unemployment rate increased nearly a full point.

"The economic downturn is widespread," she said, noting that less than one-third of the 172 industries checked by the bureau reported employment increases during the two-month period, while in prior months about half of the industries showed gains.

Democrats on the committee

criticized the administration because of the situation.

Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, said that the administration "did not inherit the recession — they caused it."

Wisconsin Democratic Sen. William Proxmire urged economic policies to end the recession without causing more inflation, saying that the government should encourage anti-trust enforcement, more business productivity and should urge labor and management to employ wage and price restraints.

Democratic critics also accuse Mr. Reagan of intentionally causing a recession through a tight credit policy. But the president has rejected suggestions that he alter

his program to help alleviate the unemployment problem.

Reagan administration and private economic forecasters expect the current recession to send unemployment even higher, possibly to a postwar record of 9 percent.

The figure of 9 million people out of work is the highest since 1939, according to Labor Department figures, but the severity of the current problem is nowhere near as great because the population and labor force are much larger now. At the depth of the 1974-1975 recession, 8.4 million people were unemployed.

The government said that 364,000 people lost their jobs during last month, mainly because of layoffs. Unemployment also rose

INSIDE

Inside Criticism

In a series of unusually critical comments, a senior Republican official has said that both David A. Stockman and Richard V. Allen will be forced to leave office because of credibility problems in the Reagan administration. Page 3.

Chinese Patience

A Communist official has cautioned the Chinese not to expect immediate results from Peking's proposal for reunification with Taiwan. Page 5.

Dali's Comeback

At the age of 77, Salvador Dali is making a comeback after struggling for almost two years with disease and depression, and chaos in his financial life. In Weekend, Page 7W.

Ex-Minister Returns, Agrees to Work With Regime in Afghanistan

By Tyler Marshall
Los Angeles Times Service

NEW DELHI — A leading political figure during the reign of Afghanistan's last king has returned to Kabul from abroad and expressed his willingness to work with the Marxist regime there, a development expected to increase the regime's prestige.

Abdul Sattar Shalizi, who was King Mohammed Zahir Shah's deputy premier and interior minister for about a year in the mid-1960s, is believed to be the first prominent non-Communist political figure to return to Afghanistan since the Russians intervened in the country nearly two years ago and installed Babrak Karmal as president.

In an interview during a brief trip here following two weeks in Kabul, Mr. Shalizi made it clear that he had no plans to join the Karmal government. But he indicated that he was willing to work with it in a search for a political settlement in Afghanistan, where the government and Soviet troops are engaged in a civil war against fundamentalist Moslem guerrillas.

Referring to the Karmal regime, he asked, "If you want to find peace and go to the conference table, what is the alternative?" He said he hoped to play a role somewhat in launching negotiations.

That a respected former minister to the king, whose reign lasted from 1933 to 1973, has returned to Kabul and expressed a belief that Mr. Karmal's government might be acceptable as part of a political solution is viewed by analysts here as a significant boost for the unpopular Marxist leader.

Mr. Karmal and his Soviet advisers have failed to attract popular national figures into the government despite efforts to broaden its precariously narrow political base.

According to one account, Mr. Shalizi was officially received at Kabul airport on his return early last month and met with Foreign Minister Shah Mohammed Dost

within hours of his arrival. A few days later, he met with Mr. Karmal for more than two hours.

"The meeting was cordial and mainly an exchange of pleasantries," Mr. Shalizi said. "He didn't press me." He said the possibility of a future role in the government was not discussed.

Reagan Policy Criticized

Earlier this year another of the king's former Cabinet ministers, Siddiq Farhang, fled Afghanistan in disillusionment a year after he agreed to work with Mr. Karmal on the promise of an early Soviet troop withdrawal. Mr. Farhang, however, was already in Kabul when he accepted an offer to join the government.

Mr. Shalizi criticized the Reagan administration's Afghanistan policy, which he said indicates a willingness to accept his country's continued suffering in order to keep the Russians involved in a messy insurgency.

Mr. Shalizi, who described himself variously as a maverick, a loner and a rebel, said his decision was "an act of conscience, not political will." He said he represents no political organization. "I want to be with my people during their time of suffering and in some way help to end that suffering," he said. "My motive is that simple."

Jailed briefly after the 1973 coup that ended the Afghan monarchy, Mr. Shalizi has lived in the United States for most of the last seven years. He said he began thinking about returning to Afghanistan about a year ago. He said he failed to persuade his Indian-born wife to accompany him and admitted that he had "met no one who agrees with what I am doing."

Afghan refugee leaders expressed bitterness at Mr. Shalizi's decision, asserting that his presence in Kabul would add support to the Karmal regime they oppose.

"He is trying to do what 85,000 Russian soldiers have failed to do — get the country to accept the man the Russians put in power," said an Afghan refugee leader in New Delhi.



STORMS IN BRAZIL — A man struggles to free himself from mud caused by heavy rains in Teresopolis, a mountain city about 30 miles (50 kilometers) northeast of Rio de Janeiro. Mudslides and flooding have killed at least 43 persons and left 700 homeless in the Rio area.

Israel Tells U.S. Diplomat of Fears Of Palestinian Buildup in Lebanon

JERUSALEM — Israel on Friday told Philip C. Habib, the U.S. special Middle East envoy, that it was concerned about what it called a heavy buildup of Palestinian guerrillas in Lebanon, Israeli officials said.

Mr. Habib, who arrived in Jerusalem from Jordan Friday on his current Middle East peace mission, went directly into talks with Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir.

An Israeli official quoted Mr. Shamir as telling the U.S. envoy that Israel was "dissatisfied and concerned over the heavy reinforcements that the Palestinian terrorists have brought into their lines in Lebanon."

Mr. Habib would say only that they "had a very good talk."

Israel has frequently said that a Palestinian buildup would violate a cease-fire agreement reached in July after heavy fighting between the guerrillas and Israeli and allied rightists in South Lebanon.

Mr. Habib has also visited Syria and Lebanon during this tour. Mr. Habib's assignment is to continue to hold down tensions created when Syria stationed anti-aircraft missiles in the country. Israel has said that the missiles are a threat to its security.

Mr. Habib met Defense Minister Ariel Sharon for two hours but both refused comment afterwards. Mr. Habib was to go to Saudi Arabia on Saturday, U.S. officials reported. He may return to Israel next week, Israeli officials said.

Meanwhile, Egypt urged Western nations and the United States on Friday to cooperate more closely in efforts to solve the Middle East problem.

Boutros Ghali, deputy foreign minister, told reporters that he had raised the question at a meeting with Simone Veil, president of the European Parliament, who is visiting Egypt as guest of the Egyptian parliament.

The discussion between Mr. Ghali and Mrs. Veil also touched on European participation in a Sinai peacekeeping force, officials said. Britain, France, Italy and the Netherlands have offered to contribute units to the peacekeeping force, which is to patrol the Sinai after Israel completes its withdrawal from the peninsula next April.

Private Study Group Urges U.S.-PLO Exploratory Talks

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A private study group, including a former senior State Department official, has made public a report proposing new approaches to a Middle East settlement that calls on the Reagan administration to hold exploratory discussions with the Palestine Liberation Organization to determine if it is ready "to negotiate peace" with Israel.

3 Trapped in U.S. Cave-In

WEBSTER SPRINGS, W.Va. — A coal mine caved in Thursday night, trapping five men, but workers rescued two of the miners early Friday. Rescuers said they were hopeful of saving the three remaining trapped miners.

The report, issued by the Seven Springs Center of Mount Kisco, N.Y., on the basis of a trip to the Middle East last summer by a special study group, said that "hopes for a negotiated peace between Israel and its eastern neighbors are fading."

"Many Arabs and Israelis are beginning to resign themselves to prolonged confrontation and violence because they see no alternative that promises a just comprehensive peace," it said.

The members of the study group were Joseph N. Greene Jr., president of Seven Springs Center, who was head of the U.S. diplomatic mission in Cairo in 1972-73; Philip M. Klutznick, a prominent Jewish leader who was secretary of commerce in the Carter administration; Harold H. Saunders, assistant secretary of state for Near

Eastern and South Asian affairs in the Carter administration and long regarded as the top Middle East expert in government; and Merle Thorpe Jr., president of the Foundation for Middle East Peace, a Washington organization dedicated to bringing Arabs and Jews together in search of a settlement.

Mr. Saunders, the best known figure in the group, explained at a news conference Wednesday that he had felt previously that it was not necessary for the United States to refuse all contacts with the PLO.

In 1975, the United States promised Israel that it would not recognize or negotiate with the PLO until that group recognized Israel's existence and relevant UN Security Council resolutions.

Mr. Saunders said that the pledge later was interpreted to foreclose even exchanges of views with the PLO until the conditions were met.

The report said the United States "would be violating no formal agreement if it explored the PLO's readiness to negotiate peace."

"The objective is to negotiate peace among the parties to the conflict, and the PLO will have an important influence on that process," it said.

The report said that Palestinian nationalism and the Palestinian desire for a separate state in the region "must be fairly faced and dealt with in negotiation in ways consistent with the rights and security of their neighbors or the prospect for peace will be radically diminished."

Israel has adamantly rejected a Palestinian state on its borders, and the United States has said a state was not its preferred solution.

The report said there was "widespread conviction in the Middle East that only the United States can effectively help to achieve peace, but there is deep doubt that the United States is prepared to play a role as a just mediator and to work actively for a negotiated peace."

UN Unit Backs Data Network for Developing States

The UN Development Program has given approval for creation of an information network to disseminate economic, social and technical data of use to developing countries. The initial phase of the project will cost about \$60 million over six years, program officials said.

The program's share of the initial outlay will be minimal, officials said, adding that the bulk of the founding costs would be met by contributions from countries interested in the project.

Project coordinator Narinder Aggarwala of India said Wednesday that the UN agency planned to turn over operation of the proposed network to a subcontractor. He said that the only bid under consideration was from the Malta-based Communications for Development, or CODEV, and that the development agency would probably finish appraising its offer in a few weeks.

He said CODEV was a nonprofit group with eight or nine members, including the Institute for Latin American Studies, the International Foundation for Development Alternatives and the Dag Hammarskjöld Foundation. CODEV's communications affiliate is Inter Press Service, which considers itself as the Third World news agency.

Mr. Aggarwala emphasized that the network would not be a news agency, but rather a clearinghouse for information of use in the planning and execution of development programs in the Third World.

Russia Vows Good Faith in Missile Talks

Refers to Pleas That Accord Be Reached

GENEVA — The Soviet Union pledged Friday to do all in its power to make a success of negotiations with the United States on limiting nuclear missiles in Europe.

In a statement issued shortly before the second formal session began at the Soviet mission in Geneva, the Soviet delegation said it had received numerous messages urging the two sides to reach agreement in the interests of peace and European civilization.

The delegation promised to "do everything that depends on it to achieve positive results." Soviet sources said the messages came "both from organizations and individuals," but they did not identify any of them.

Neither side gave any indication of what happened at Friday's talks at the Soviet mission. A U.S. statement said simply that the talks lasted two hours and 25 minutes. Spokesmen said they could add nothing to this. Soviet officials were not available for comment.

The chief U.S. negotiator, Paul H. Nitze, and his Soviet counterpart, Yuri A. Kvitinsky, agreed earlier this week to impose a news blackout on the talks. Mr. Nitze said he would not "engage in a debate via the media."

Western sources said they believed that the negotiations, which are taking place against a background of public concern in Western Europe at the prospect of more missiles being placed there, were off to a satisfactory start.

A senior diplomat from a NATO country said: "The very fact these negotiations are taking place reflects solidarity and solid preparations within the alliance."

He said President Reagan's offer not to deploy 572 new Pershing-2 and Cruise missiles in Europe if the Russians dismantle their own medium-range missiles was "no propaganda ploy." The Americans were aware, he said, that the issue of nuclear missiles in Europe was "of burning public interest" in Western Europe.

Meanwhile, the deputy director of Geneva University's strategic studies department, Onkar Marwah of India, said at a news conference that the Soviet Union — which has rejected Mr. Reagan's offer — would gain by agreeing to it.

Mr. Marwah said Soviet missiles would still be able to reach Western Europe even if withdrawn behind the Ural Mountains. He added that he thought the Geneva negotiators faced a very tight schedule if they were to complete the talks before the scheduled date for deploying the U.S. missiles, toward the end of 1983.

The talks are planned to alternate twice a week between the U.S. and Soviet missions, with the next round scheduled for Tuesday at the offices of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

Official Opposes Kosovo Republic

VIENNA — A high-ranking Yugoslav Communist Party official has ruled out granting republic status to the autonomous province of Kosovo, the scene of violent clashes between police and ethnic Albanians last spring.

Stane Dolanc, a member of the Communist Party Presidium, said in a lecture Thursday in Vienna that the demand for a republic based on "ethnic purity" for Albanians in Yugoslavia was counterrevolutionary and would cause national division.

The riots last March and April left at least nine persons dead and about 250 injured, according to official Yugoslav accounts. They also triggered mass purges of officials and scores of arrests.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

China Offers to Sell Uranium to EEC

BRUSSELS — China has offered to sell uranium to the European Economic Community as long as it is used for peaceful purposes, senior EEC officials said Friday.

The offer, a reflection of the Community's growing links with China, was made during a visit of European geologists to Beijing earlier this year and repeated at the meeting last month of the EEC-Chinese joint trade commission in Peking.

China, regarded as potentially one of the major uranium producers, wants help to find and extract reserves for its nuclear power station program. If the Community agrees, more talks on the proposal and other aspects of cooperation are likely when Chinese experts visit the EEC Commission next spring, the officials said. But they emphasized that contacts are at a tentative stage.

Reagan Concerned by Death Threat

WASHINGTON — President Reagan said Friday that he is concerned about reports that a Libyan assassination squad has entered the United States with orders to kill him and other top government officials.

The president told reporters at a White House bill-signing ceremony, "Obviously you have to be concerned about all the people that have been named in this." Mr. Reagan on Thursday ordered agents to protect presidential counselor Edwin Meese 3d, chief of staff James A. Baker 3d and deputy chief of staff Michael K. Deaver — the man who makes up his inner command.

Mr. Reagan said that the press "has carried the story pretty well, that there's a threat to them."

Thatcher to Move on Canada Request

OTTAWA — British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher personally assured Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau on Friday that her government would deal as quickly as possible with Canada's request to retrieve its constitution from Britain.

In a telephone conversation, Mrs. Thatcher told Mr. Trudeau that the necessary legislation could not be passed by the British Parliament before Christmas as some Canadians had hoped. But she said it would be introduced and receive its first reading in the House of Commons before the holidays, according to Mr. Trudeau's spokesman, who said Thursday the prime minister would abide by Mrs. Thatcher's judgment.

Canada's lower house of Parliament passed a government resolution Wednesday asking Britain to return Canada's founding document, the 1867 British North America Act, after adding a charter of rights and formula for its amendment here. The resolution was based on a compromise accord reached last month between Ottawa and nine of Canada's 10 provincial governments.

Stranded Tourists Leave Seychelles

VICTORIA, Seychelles — More than 500 tourists stranded by last week's attempted coup left Friday after the Seychelles airport, severely damaged when white mercenaries attacked, reopened.

British, French and West German planes took out tourists from Victoria on the main island of Mahé and brought in a group of 30 foreigners booked for holidays on the archipelago. Another 500 tourists are due to leave over the weekend.

A curfew imposed since the attack has been lifted during the day but remains in force from dusk until dawn. Authorities say at least two mercenaries have been arrested and they are still searching for three believed to have escaped during the fighting.

Reagan Backs \$4-Billion Budget Cut

WASHINGTON — President Reagan on Friday endorsed a compromise plan worked out by his staff and Republican congressional leaders to cut \$4 billion from the domestic budget and avert another government spending crisis.

Deputy White House press secretary Larry M. Speakes announced that Mr. Reagan "is willing to accept the agreement" reached Thursday night and that he hopes it will be incorporated into new emergency spending legislation to replace a continuing resolution that expires Dec. 15. The cuts in the agreement would "go halfway toward meeting the request [Mr. Reagan made in September]," Mr. Speakes said.

The White House had said it was willing to settle for half the amount Mr. Reagan proposed in his Sept. 24 package of budget cuts. Earlier Friday, Mr. Reagan signed the first of 13 regular appropriations bills for 1982.

Ex-Green Beret Guilty of Assault

FORT COLLINS, Colo. — Eugene A. Tafayo, a former Green Beret accused of being a hired killer for the Libyan leader, Col. Moamer Qadhafi, was found guilty Friday by a Larimer District Court jury of third-degree assault and conspiracy to commit third-degree assault in the shooting of a Libyan dissident.

This third-degree assault — the least-serious charge on which Mr. Tafayo could have been convicted — carries a maximum prison sentence of two years.

Mr. Tafayo, 46, was charged with attempted first-degree murder and conspiracy to commit first-degree murder in the shooting Oct. 14, 1980, of Faisal Zagallai, then a student at Colorado State University. Mr. Zagallai was shot twice in the head and lost sight in one eye.

U.S. Unemployment at 8.4%, The Highest Rate in 6 Years

(Continued from Page 1)

during the month because there was a greater number of people looking for work but unable to find it.

As in the prior two months, unemployment increases were especially large for blue-collar workers.

The Labor Department noted that there was a sharp drop of 85,000 in retail employment last month because pre-Christmas hiring fell short of seasonal expectations.

In the depressed construction industry, unemployment was 13.2 percent.

The only significant job gains in November were in service businesses and mining, the government said.

West German Jobless Rate

NUREMBERG — Reflecting continuing weakness of the West German economy, the Federal Labor Office reported Friday that the unemployment rate last month was the highest in 28 years.

Unemployment rose to 4.9 million people, or 6.4 percent of the work force, from 1.37 million or 5.9 percent in October, the labor office said. The rate in November, 1980, was 4.2 percent.

Economic Minister Otto Lambsdorff has said that unemployment could top 2 million next year and a panel of independent economic advisers last month forecast near stagnation for the economy in 1982.

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With Reagan in Office, Allen's Former Lobbying Firm Finds New Prosperity

By Phil Gailey
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — In this city's influence bazaar, where political connections are the coin of public relations and lobbying, Peter D. Hannaford has a definite advantage.

To no one's surprise, the Hannaford Co. Inc., the new name for the public relations and lobbying concern that he founded in 1975 to promote, among other things, Ronald Reagan's political interests, has prospered since its original client became president of the United States.

Mr. Hannaford has other close ties to the White House, including the co-founder of his company, Michael K. Deaver, who is Mr. Reagan's deputy chief of staff; Edwin Meese 3d, counselor to the president, and Richard V. Allen, the national security adviser.

The company now has offices in four cities, including Washington, and, according to State records, in the past year has quadrupled

the number of the domestic and foreign clients that it lobbies for on Capitol Hill.

Its clients included the Taiwan government and a group of conservative Guatemalan businessmen before Mr. Reagan's election. Since then, it has added the Tosco Oil Corp., National Public Radio, the Northwest Alaskan Pipeline Co., Merrill Lynch, Century 21 real estate and the New York Stock Exchange.

Effort Successful

Mr. Hannaford's company successfully lobbied for a \$1.1-billion loan guarantee for a Tosco synthetic fuels project, despite the opposition of the budget director, David A. Stockman, and Energy Secretary James B. Edwards. And the Guatemalan businessmen seeking a resumption of U.S. arms sales got just that in the early weeks of the Reagan administration. Although the decision was consistent with administration policy toward Central America, it did not hurt Mr. Hannaford's reputation as an effective lobbyist.

This kind of Washington success story is not that unusual, and it is rarely questioned. It was not until recently, when Mr. Hannaford's name was raised in connection with the investigation of Mr. Allen's acceptance of \$1,000 from a Japanese magazine, that questions began to arise about Mr. Hannaford's dealings with his friends in the White House.

After the election last year, Mr. Hannaford declined an offer to become Mr. Reagan's chief speech writer. Instead, he purchased Mr. Deaver's 40 percent interest in their company, Deaver & Hannaford Inc., and bought a consulting company, the Potomac International Corp., from Mr. Allen. In both cases, part of the purchase price was to be made in deferred payments.

When questions arose about the propriety of a registered lobbyist making payments to White House officials, Mr. Hannaford paid Mr. Allen the remaining \$30,000 he owed him last weekend. Mr. Deaver was paid off in July, according to Larry Speakes, a White House spokesman.

Mr. Hannaford, a cool blend of Eastern Establishment gray and California casual styles, has refused to talk to reporters in recent days, but friends and associates defend him as someone who is careful not to abuse his White House relationships.

Last April, Mr. Hannaford told a reporter he was keenly aware that some clients might view him as a direct link to the president and his aides. He added, however, that they would be in for a disappointment if they expected special favors.

Even after Mr. Reagan left the California governor's office in early 1975 and Mr. Hannaford went into public relations, he spent much of his time turning out speeches, columns and commentaries for Mr. Reagan.

Allen's Clients

WASHINGTON (AP) — Richard V. Allen failed to disclose the identity of his consulting firm's clients despite a legal requirement that

only a matter of time before Mr. Stockman submits his resignation again, and "next time the president will accept it."

The newspaper reported that Mr. Stockman would be driven to submit a second resignation by the frustration of trying to re-establish any personal credibility with Congress.

Mr. Allen has said he did have "several clients" who paid more than \$5,000 a year. He was Potomac International's founder, owner, president and chief consultant.

J. Jackson Walter, director of the Government Ethics Office, declined to discuss specifics of Mr. Allen's case Thursday, but said the issue of listing clients is a "gray area" in the federal disclosure requirements.

Mr. Allen initially reported that he stepped down as president and sold the Potomac International Corp. in 1978. But after press inquiries, he said he had made a mistake and amended his disclosure form to say he remained president until he sold the company in January — a few days before joining President Reagan's White House staff.

The discrepancy on the sale date is one of two matters the Justice Department is still looking at in its review of whether an independent special prosecutor should be appointed to investigate Mr. Allen.

Last Tuesday, the department announced that no special prosecutor would be named to look into Mr. Allen's receipt of \$1,000 from two Japanese journalists who interviewed Nancy Reagan on Jan. 21. The department ruled that it had found no criminal evidence in that matter.

To New York, UN is 'Boon' For Economy

Study Puts Revenue At \$690 Million in '80

By Edward A. Gargan
New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — New York City's economy gained more than \$690 million last year from the United Nations and the 35,000-member diplomatic community, a new study has concluded.

At the same time, it found that the financial burden of international diplomacy on the city, in the form of tax exemptions and police protection, amounted to slightly more than \$15 million.

In the last five years, according to the study by the New York City Commission for the United Nations and Consular Corps, spending by UN staff members and diplomats rose by 56 percent. It cited as contributions to the increase the construction of new missions, expanding diplomatic staffs, mounting salaries and the growing number of conferences organized by the United Nations.

The commission compiled its data from reports of the United Nations on expenses in New York City, and from a survey of consulates and missions of expenses for items ranging from salaries and operating expenses to purchases of furniture.

The commission serves as a liaison group between diplomats and city government and helps mediate disputes between envoys and their landlords, the telephone company or businessmen.

"What we are trying to say," said the head of the commission, Gillian Martin Sorensen, "is that given the city's obligations and its costs, the presence of the diplomatic community is a boon to New York."

The commission's report also has attempted to dispel what Mrs. Sorensen described as New Yorkers' "misconceptions" about the toll on the city for being host to ambassadors, consuls general, their staffs and families from 157 countries.

Common among the misconceptions, she said, are that police protection is costing the city a great deal of money and that cars with diplomatic license plates are routinely flouting city parking laws and running up enormous fines that go unpaid. In fact, Mrs. Sorensen contended, \$3.5 million of the \$4.4 million in police costs in 1980 was borne by the federal government. And while it is true, she said, that unpaid parking tickets of diplomatic cars cost the city \$1.82 million last year, they accounted for only 1 percent of all summonses issued.

Area Revived

By far the largest cost to the city is the exemption from real estate taxes enjoyed by certain diplomats in properties. Last year, the city lost \$12.2 million in property taxes from diplomatic properties assessed at more than \$136 million, or 0.5 percent of the \$27.5 billion in tax exempt property in the city.

Mrs. Sorensen emphasized, however, that the United Nations complex on the East River as well as the steadily rising demand for office and apartment space by diplomats have helped substantially to revive the eastern edge of midtown known as Turtle Bay.

There are 157 permanent missions to the United Nations and 93 consulates in the city. Annual expenditures for each of these offices last year ranged from \$50,000 to more than \$4 million. Some missions, including the Soviet mission, declined to respond to the commission's questions, but Jeffrey F. DeLorenzo, who did the bulk of the work on the report, said that reasonably accurate expenditure estimates could be made.

More than \$325 million was spent in the metropolitan area last year by the UN organization itself. Other UN organizations, such as the United Nations Development Program, spent another \$70 million.

There are 13,000 more members of the diplomatic community than there were five years ago, and they and the United Nations are spending more money. But fiscal restraint is now expected. For the first time in two decades, a "zero growth budget" has been proposed for the world organization, which ultimately will mean a slowdown in the growth of its spending in the city.



FUTILE EFFORT — A Milwaukee firefighter carried a 3-year-old girl from the third floor of a burning condominium; but the child was later pronounced dead at a hospital. Officials said the cause of the fire was careless smoking.

Guatemalans See Conflict As Growing Into Civil War

(Continued from Page 1)

killed recently in three separate nighttime attacks. Early last month, five policemen were killed by hand grenades and machine-gun fire while they slept on the grass in a park.

But the war is being waged primarily in the highlands in the west and center of the country. In the province of Chimaltenango, the guerrillas control 22 small villages, according to a priest. He said one of his parishioners, a guerrilla, believed that the area was secure enough for him to return there with his wife and family.

A common guerrilla operation begins with the insurgents sealing off a village, blocking the roads by felling trees or burning a vehicle. They then gather the villagers into the plaza and deliver a speech. They tell the peasants, often in the local Indian language, that they are oppressed and that a revolution is necessary. Before disappearing into the hills, they loot the police station of weapons and sack the government buildings, destroying land titles.

The outcome of the revolution might be determined less by outside assistance than by the political posture of the Indians, who make up slightly more than half of the population of 7.2 million.

Historically, the Indians have stayed out of the violent disputes of the ruling minority. But the "consciousness-raising" campaigns of the leftists have been directed primarily at the Indians, apparently with some success. There are reports that two small guerrilla units made up solely of Indians are operating in the hills and that one of the major guerrilla organizations is 75 percent Indian.

The guerrillas are always correct, always polite; they are trying to make friends among the working class, the Indians, the more underprivileged, said a wealthy plantation owner who thinks that the guerrillas want to install a Communist government. Like many other Guatemalans nervous about the strife, he spoke only on condition that his name not be used. The plantation owner and others interviewed said the guerrillas often pay more than the asking price for the food and supplies that they need, telling the merchants that they are underpaid for their labor.

Recently, however, there have been reports that the guerrillas are using more violent tactics. A coffee

plantation owner told about the guerrillas' theft of a neighbor's payroll. "They apologized to the owner," he said, but noted that the theft had still hurt the workers. A minister said he had heard a report, which he had not been able to confirm, that the guerrillas had killed and cut off the ears of six government spies.

When the guerrillas leave a village or a plantation, the army moves in, frequently killing scores of civilians.

"The army's argument is that if the guerrillas were here they must have support," said a coffee grower. "So they kill people with little substantial evidence."

A religious worker said of those killed by the army, "It's possible some are sympathizers, maybe even guerrillas, but most are innocent civilians."

There have been many reports of massacres and of entire Indian villages destroyed by the army and air force.

This year government troops wiped out 10 small villages surrounding Jilotepeque, an Indian town in a highland area of considerable guerrilla strength. The army first killed the heads of families, according to a former high government official. He said the soldiers, before killing the rest of the families, forced young men to shoot the wounded. More than 100 Indians were killed, he said.

Republican Chief Says Allen, Stockman Will Have to Quit

By Jack Nelson
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — In a series of unusually critical comments from a senior party official, Republican Party chairman Richard Richards has said that the Reagan administration has credibility problems and that both White House budget director David A. Stockman and President Reagan's national security adviser, Richard V. Allen, will be forced to quit.

Mr. Richards' comments were made Monday night during an off-the-record question-and-answer session with about 40 people at a \$5,000-a-couple fund-raising event in Cincinnati. President Reagan had addressed a larger group there a few hours earlier. Reporters outside the meeting room overheard Mr. Richards' remarks.

As reports of Mr. Richards' statements filtered back to Washington, senior White House officials reacted with anger and dismay. They were particularly disturbed that the party's national chairman would make critical remarks about the administration while the White House is struggling to free itself from controversies that have distracted attention from Reagan programs.

"Can you believe this?" exclaimed a White House official, displaying a copy of the Cincinnati Enquirer's front-page story with a banner headline on Mr. Richards' remarks.

Mr. Stockman offered his resignation to Mr. Reagan early last month after The Atlantic magazine published an article containing extensive remarks by Mr. Stockman expressing doubt about Mr. Reagan's economic program and

acknowledging that phony figures were used in budget calculations submitted to Congress. Mr. Reagan refused to accept the resignation, but reprimanded Mr. Stockman.

Mr. Allen took a paid leave of absence last Sunday to fight allegations of impropriety. A Justice Department report issued Tuesday found no criminal violation involved in Mr. Allen's receipt of \$1,000 intended as an honorarium for Nancy Reagan for granting an interview to a Japanese magazine.

The department and the White House are still investigating allegations that Mr. Allen accepted two writewatches from the Japanese journalist, and his failure to correctly fill out financial disclosure forms for the White House.

The Cincinnati Enquirer quoted Mr. Richards as saying that it is

only a matter of time before Mr. Stockman submits his resignation again, and "next time the president will accept it."

The newspaper reported that Mr. Richards "said he thought Stockman would be driven to submit a second resignation by the frustration of trying to re-establish any personal credibility with Congress."

Mr. Richards said that several issues have hurt the Reagan administration's credibility, including his proposals — later abandoned — to change the Social Security system, as well as its successful campaign to obtain congressional support for the sale of Airborne Warning and Control System radar planes to Saudi Arabia.

Friedersdorf Resigns as Reagan's Liaison to Congress

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Max L. Friedersdorf resigned as assistant to the president for legislative affairs, becoming the first member of President Reagan's senior staff to leave the White House for another job.

In its announcement Thursday, the White House said that Mr. Friedersdorf would be appointed consul general to Bermuda, a post that usually goes to career Foreign Service employees rather than to political appointees.

Aides to Republican congressional leaders, who asked not to be named, said White House officials

immediately suggested that Kenneth M. Duberstein, one of Mr. Friedersdorf's deputies, would be appointed to succeed him.

David R. Gargan, the senior White House spokesman, said he was 99 percent certain that Mr. Friedersdorf was not stepping aside for political reasons.

Noting that Mr. Friedersdorf has served seven years as a congressional liaison in the administrations of Mr. Reagan, Gerald R. Ford and Richard M. Nixon, Mr. Gargan said Mr. Friedersdorf, 52, felt it was the right time in his life to start a second career.

Life Expectancy Increases in U.S.

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — Nearly 75 percent of Americans who reach the age of 65 can now expect to live past 75, up from 60 percent in 1940, the government announced in its annual report on the nation's health.

Life expectancy at birth has also continued to rise, with females living 77.2 years and males 69.5 years, up from 74.7 years for females and 67.1 years for males in 1970.

"The level of health in this country is good and getting better," Edward N. Braun, Jr., assistant secretary for health in the Department of Health and Human Services, said at a press conference Thursday. He said that rates are declining for nearly all major causes of death, including heart disease and stroke, although death from cancer in the over-50 age group is rising.

"Many of our elderly today are survivors — survivors of diseases that would once have killed them: stroke, heart disease and others," Mr. Braun said. The increase in life expectancy, he said, "reflects the virtually unprecedented declines in mortality in the age groups over 65 that we have been experiencing since the late 1960s."

The aging of America's population, however, has helped increase the size of the nation's health bill, which came to \$247 billion last year. This was an average of \$1,067 per person, Mr. Braun said. The nation's health care bill almost doubled between 1975 and 1980. It rose by 11.7 percent in 1980 and by 15 percent in the first quarter of this year.

Increased longevity and medical breakthroughs have resulted in an increase in the number of people with diabetes. Since the development of life-saving insulin in the early 1920s, the prevalence of diabetes has increased sixfold in the population, as many people who otherwise would have died now survive the illness. About 2.4 percent of Americans have diabetes.

The report also contained the following points:

- "If current trends continue, lung cancer will soon replace breast cancer as the leading cause of cancer deaths among women. These deaths are a direct consequence of cigarette smoking and increased smoking among women."

- The U.S. infant mortality rate continues to decline, to about 12 deaths per 1,000 births this year. Black babies, however, die at about twice the rate of whites.
- Babies delivered by cesarean section increased by 78 percent in the five-year period ending in 1979 to 16.4 per 100 deliveries.

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Talks in El Salvador?

There is, conceivably, good news from El Salvador. The guerrillas are reported to be ready to negotiate an end to the war. The bid comes from their No. 2, a woman who does not tell her name. She offered to talk with the very junta the guerrillas used to disdain as a negotiating partner when they demanded to deal directly with the United States. Warning that no one should think the offer was being made "because we are weak," she stated that if talks don't come "the war will deepen."

Do the guerrillas see the Reagan policy taking hold, and do they hope to make the best political deal available now, or at least to distract the junta and its foreign friends? Can they deepen the war? It would be foolish to condition a response to the guerrillas' proposal, if it is real, on a single reading of their motives. Nothing known of the guerrilla command, which is entirely unobedient to its civilian political front, indicates that it has the slightest interest in a pluralistic democratic solution. Its program is revolutionary dictatorship. But that is merely a reason to proceed carefully. The guerrillas no doubt have their own suspicions.

Until now nothing stirred on the negotiating front. The guerrilla proposal to negotiate over the junta's head was a non-starter. President Duarte was ready to talk with the civilian opposition alone, but it refused. Interna-

tional interventions floundered. Is there now a chance for direct talks? Any party that neglects even the remotest chance to end the killing assumes a heavy responsibility.

The guerrillas do not indicate that they will improve the atmosphere by a cease-fire, so the junta will have to fight on. But unlike the guerrillas, the junta has a second front: elections. It is necessary to ask, as we have asked, whether these will be free and fair, but the answer is not to damn them in advance. The answer, as Venezuela suggests, is to improve them by guarantees, observers and anything else at hand.

The guerrilla command, thanks in part to Nicaragua and Cuba, is a formidable military force. But no serious observer pretends it enjoys any substantial popular support or political legitimacy. The junta's promise and its partial delivery of reforms — the reforms that stole the guerrillas' thunder and led them to declare war on the junta — seem to have won it a broad measure of hesitant tolerance, if not yet full-fledged support, from the masses of people in the center. Its enemies are the extremists of left and, of course, right. The election process it intends to open in March can in time confer a true mandate. The best way to enter negotiations is to forge ahead with that process.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

No Walled Universities

The most cost-effective way Americans can help developing countries raise their standards of living is to welcome their students of technology. The students and their governments cover most of the cost and, in fact, bring some \$2.5 billion to the United States. They often learn to appreciate American society as well as hardware.

It is disconcerting therefore to find the State Department revising its periodic nightmare about foreign students stealing secrets that it thinks ought to be locked in university laboratories. The department is asking academic administrators and scientists to bar Chinese students from computer "design, construction and maintenance data."

This follows a government request to universities to report in police-like detail on the courses, library interests and even movements of some Chinese scholars. Stanford, to its credit, refused to "disrupt the academic environment" in this fashion, but all too many schools honored the request.

The presidents of five major research universities tried to educate the Reagan administration on this point last spring. Refusing

to adopt security restrictions on classrooms and laboratories to keep "potential adversaries" from high-technology research, they said such regulations could prevent lectures in the presence of foreign students or the reading of scholarly papers at meetings attended by foreigners. They might even bar foreign nationals from working in university laboratories.

The State Department may well wish to limit visits by Chinese and other foreign scholars to industrial research and development facilities in the United States. It should also be asking whether the student exchange with China was properly negotiated to promote American interests; it has only itself to blame for the fact that 2,770 Chinese now study in America while a mere 240 Americans study in China.

But sealing off portions of American campuses betrays a serious misunderstanding of how a university lives and prospers. The open discussion of ideas, doubts, successes and failures is what distinguishes university research. Building a wall around it is like protecting a flower by sealing out the sun.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

U.S. Immigration Law

Soon after the Christmas recess, Congress will have to grapple seriously with the problem of immigration reform. It will be taking on such thorny subjects as 1) an overall limitation on the number of immigrants, 2) what to do about undocumented workers already living in the United States, and 3) the difficult moral and economic questions regarding various nations' responsibilities for the world's refugees.

The administration has sent Congress a comprehensive package of reforms, and the Commission on Immigration and Refugee Policy, created by Congress in 1979, has proposed substantial amendments to the Immigration and Nationality Act. Naturally there is no unanimity concerning what to do. Experts and government officials agree, however, on the issues that need to be addressed, and there appears to be a general air of good will and determination to approach the complicated subject as a coherent whole.

A comprehensive revision of the act will require months or maybe years of work. Congress has excerpted a few of the less controversial amendments from this morass of emotionally charged choices and proceeded to deal with them in a separate bill. This pro-

posal, which got through the House recently and is ready for action by the Senate, addresses quirks and anachronisms in the law that have long been in need of cleaning up.

It would eliminate the draconian provision that permanently bars from the United States any person convicted of a single offense involving possession of marijuana; such a measure could eliminate the welter of private bills introduced each year to remit families when the prospective immigrant has been found guilty of what would be considered a minor offense in the United States. And the bill would raise the legal age for adoption of aliens by American citizens from 14 to 16 — another change that has in the past been accomplished by the tedious passage of private legislation.

Finally, this bill would save money. Eliminating the requirement that aliens register every year and substituting a simple notification procedure for change of address would, according to the Congressional Budget Office, result in savings of \$800,000 a year. Other provisions eliminating paperwork at the INS are expected to produce total budget savings of \$2.5 million a year.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Changing the Change

According to Gresham's Law, bad money drives good money out of circulation. According to what might be called Hillman's Law, bad coinage drives itself out of circulation. And Kirk Hillman, a California architect and numismatist, has a solution: a new system of U.S. coins.

The present system is deficient in several ways. Size, for instance: What logic is there when the dime is smaller than the penny and the dollar is smaller than the half-dollar? As for utility, Mr. Hillman is correct when he says America has only three coins that truly circulate. The half-dollar is rarely seen, the quarter-sized Anthony dollar is so little used that the Mint has stopped production, and

inflation has long since transformed the penny into a tax token.

Mr. Hillman proposes a new system of 11 copper, silver and gold coins, graduated in size and also in value, from 5 cents to \$500. The idea is imaginative, attractive — but also elaborate. We are partial to a simpler idea: boosting the value of present coins by one notch — making the penny worth 5 cents, etc. But we shall enthusiastically support whatever solution is most likely to catch on. The House subcommittee on coinage, and other members of Congress, need to be persuaded that, with respect to small change, it's time for a large one.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Reagan Team Had Better Get a Policy

By Flora Lewis

GENEVA — Reporting from Washington on the latest in the Richard V. Allen affair, a French television commentator called it an example of the "American syndrome." Translated from the European, that means another case of what looks from abroad like a peculiar U.S. puritanism defying the essential purpose of government and making Washington the most inscrutable capital in the world.

Two weeks ago President Reagan announced what could be the most important decision of his term — to negotiate with the Soviet Union on the arms race and seek an accord that will diminish the threat to peace. The fate of the world and certainly the fate of the Atlantic alliance are at stake.

But coming suddenly after a long period of contradictory and often frightening official pronouncements, Reagan's speech left open whether in fact the president was setting his seal on a firm U.S. policy or just making a speech. The Russians, for obvious self-serving reasons, called it propaganda. The allies took it seriously.

The American negotiator in Geneva, Paul Nitze, opened the talks on intermediate-range nuclear missiles with the assurance that the United States was absolutely in earnest about seeking agreement. He is 74 and has been negotiating with the Russians off and on for over 30 years. Although Nitze is a hawk, he is a professional who can be expected to have come to do a job, not to

mount a demonstration that it is futile to talk to Moscow.

Allen, as national security adviser, has favored the view that there isn't much point in talking until the United States has reformed and the Soviet leadership has changed. Normally, a presidential decision should have settled the matter.

Now, Assistant Secretary of Defense Richard Perle, who heads the allied group planning deployment of American missiles in Europe if the Geneva negotiations fail, says the United States has no fallback position for Nitze from Washington's first all-or-nothing offer, which "must not be sacrificed to the negotiation."

Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger went out over Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. in defining the first offer for the president's speech. The State Department wanted to propose drastic reductions down to an ideal of zero medium-range missiles on both sides. That would have made clearer that the United States was not saying "take it or leave it" to Moscow but was really probing for accord.

But the opening position doesn't matter nearly so much as the policy it reflects — whether the United States is looking for a safe way to live in a world that contains the Soviet superpower, or whether it is looking to confront Moscow.

Reagan had to bring Allen and Haig together and tell them to stop fighting. Haig, speaking for the State Department, favors the effort to renew a search for agreement with the Kremlin.

Haig would not have been my choice for the post of spokesman for the negotiating course. But both his foreign affairs experience and the special Washington phenomenon that tends to shape men's minds to the chair they sit in have made him the administration's selection. Something similar has happened to Weinberger on the opposite side of the Potomac. He has become the spokesman for "more of everything," as he puts it, for the arms race.

Allen's job was to make sure the president was fully aware of the implications of the rival arguments.

After Reagan's speech, it was hard to see how the new policy was going to be applied consistently and effectively by the same people who have been so instinctively opposed to a search for coexistence. It was not clear that Allen was going to play his appointed part of enforcing the decision and blocking more fights among the bureaucrats.

But it is clear, while he has been preoccupied with an embarrassing but hardly incriminating envelope filled with cash, that furious fighting is continuing. What Perle said amounts to an ultimatum to Moscow that is quite the opposite of what Reagan's speech appeared to mean.

It revises the question of whether in fact the United States had decided on a policy of negotiation. No amount of new weapons can make up for the weakness that uncertainty over America's intentions will cause in alliance relations, or for that matter in facing the Russians. Obviously, Moscow isn't going to budge a millimeter if it concludes that Washington doesn't know what it wants, or that it wants the talks to fail.

And in this situation, the national security adviser's fate seems to hang on how some Japanese ladies got an interview with the president's wife. Even Russell Baker couldn't have imagined such outlandish satire. People in Europe can't believe it.

Allen should stay or go according to whether he is both willing and able to coordinate advice for the president and help make decisions stick. So far he hasn't. If the president hasn't made a policy, or if his officials choose not to listen, there is serious trouble ahead.

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The War After Vietnam 'Better Be a Good One'

By Philip Geyelin

NEW YORK — The Vietnam War came out of the closet as a recent conference in New York. It revealed itself as something that almost anybody involved, however directly or remotely, can argue about in a reasonably civil and constructive way.

And I do mean almost anybody. The conference, assembled by a nonprofit organization called the World Without War Council, brought together a grab bag of former policy-makers, war veterans and war protesters, journalists and academics — those who planned the war, fought it, wrote about it, opposed it in the streets.

The topic was "Vietnam and the Opinion Makers." The stated aim

was to examine how all the forces at work on public opinion in the Vietnam years could "contribute most effectively to the best possible U.S. foreign policy during the rest of this century."

The idea was to skip well-worked-over wrangles having to do with sabotage by the press or dissembling by the government. But, of course, there was no way this crowd could forgo some blintz and bitter recycling of old arguments over who lost the war. And there was no way, either, to expect the participants to wind up in one day with anything remotely resembling a consensus on how to do it better

next time — if only because "next time" was impossible to define.

But something of real value did emerge. The conclusion I came away with is that just as the stereotypical "Vietnam veteran" (anti-war, anti-social, psychologically stressed) is a gross oversimplification, so the celebrated "Vietnam syndrome" is not what it's been cracked up to be.

It exists, but not as an absolute rejection of anything in American foreign policy that remotely embraces the impulses and purposes that gradually ensnared the United States, increment by creeping increment, in the Vietnam tragedy. It

is not blindly anti-defense, or anti-military intervention, or anti-deterrence of Communism. But neither does it take the form of dogged refusal to confront head-on the excesses, failures, misjudgments and misrepresentations that contributed to the failure of the Vietnam mission.

The real Vietnam syndrome is more complicated, more questioning than that, and a lot more constructive. And for just that reason, its impact on public attitudes toward America's future role in the world is likely to be all the more profound.

So it struck me, watching Vietnam combat veterans listen carefully to William P. Bundy, a major participant as assistant secretary of state in Vietnam policy-making. Bundy was presenting the Johnson administration's version of the Tonkin Gulf incident, a critical turning point in American involvement in the war.

Gloria Emerson, one of the best of the war correspondents, called Barry Zortman, once the official spokesman for the press at mission headquarters in Saigon, a "brilliant liar." But that charge was not as important as the fact that Zortman was there, on the podium, gamely defending the government's performance and critiquing the performance of the press.

Dean Phillips, a much-decorated, several-times-wounded veteran who now works as a lawyer for the Veterans Administration, said he was anti-war when he got home. But he has just returned as a reserve officer in the 101st Airborne.

"Grown Men?" He thinks the volunteer army is even more inequitable than the Vietnam draft; he wants a draft-without-deferment enacted. In the meantime, he fears minorities will suffer even more severely from high casualties in any new conflict, and he wants to "back up what I think in my own way."

Which brings me to Angel Almedina, a Vietnam infantryman who runs a New York psychological center for Vietnam veterans. Angel is a Hispanic with shoulder-length black hair, a voice of authority and a whirling-dervish oratorical style. He did his number a few feet away from the attentive, ramrod figure of the former wartime ambassador to Saigon, Ellsworth Bunker, now over 80.

It went like this: "We're grown men — I'm 34 — and a lot of us are hurting bad. But we're going to save each other. So if you want to be part of it, America, come with us. If not, look out, because we're going to set some policies."

"In the next 10 years, there's going to be another war. But we got enough of us around here to tell you that my son is going to go when I [expletive deleted] decide. And it better be to a good war. In fact, if it's that good — I'm going."

That may not be the definitive expression of the real Vietnam syndrome. But its electrifying effect on a Vietnam-related audience distinctive for its diversity was enough to make you wary of the stereotypes.

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Letters

The Real Skies

Prof. Kahn's article (JHT, Nov. 10) on the virtues of an "open skies" aviation policy presented of necessity a rather one-sided view.

Of course, Prof. Kahn and I have a vested interest, his stemming from his role as an architect of that policy in the United States and mine as a believer in international cooperation among competing airlines to provide the best possible service to the public throughout the world.

We both believe in free trade, but I have to operate in the real world, where government insistence on determining who flies where, how often and for how much cannot be dismissed with the stroke of an academic's pen. In Europe especially we have a highly complex legal and political environment of more than 20 sovereign nations, 10 of whom belong to a Common Market which, however, so far has no common policy on air transport.

Nor should one overlook the fact that airline deregulation domestically in the United States has been a mixed blessing. The jury is still out, but many fares on less dense routes have risen steeply, a number of cities have lost direct jet service and subsidies for essential services are up.

Internationally there are realities to be faced as well. In the present market where a free-for-all prevails — the North Atlantic — we have staggering airline losses currently running at over \$600 million a year.

Against this background, you have to be singularly dogmatic to preach persistence with open skies as an example to others. Experience shows this only triggers greater direct government involvement in air commerce, including subsidies out of the taxpayer's pocket, and political disputes, with prices and products decided by bureaucratic dictates.

What alternative is there? Let the airlines look for solutions — as they intend to do for the North Atlantic in December — in the framework of the new and more flexible IATA. Let them continue to develop a rational and innovative structure of fares, responsive to consumer needs, which the public and the travel trade find attractive and can understand — including a range of low fares which even Prof. Kahn, I trust, will applaud.

KNUT HAMMARSKJOLD, IATA, Geneva.

The ILO Demurs

A brief report (JHT, Nov. 20) under the heading "ILO Backs Reagan on Air Controllers" is very incomplete and gives an entirely different impression from what the ILO concluded. The article fails to mention the two most important conclusions of the ILO Committee on Freedom of Association:

• The committee "requests the

government to give consideration to and inform it of any action taken or envisaged toward the reinstatement of dismissed controllers, toward a waiver or reduction of the fines imposed, and expresses the hope that no controller will be deprived of assistance under the government mortgage protection scheme on the grounds solely of his participation in the air traffic controllers' strike."

• "As regards the decertification case against PATCO, the committee notes that the proceedings are still pending before the competent judicial authorities and would ask the government to inform it of the outcome of the action. It would recall in this connection the importance that it attaches to the principle that governmental authorities in their capacity of employers of wage earners should recognize for collective bargaining purposes the organizations representative of their employees, and expresses the hope that the government will in this regard see its way to reopening a dialogue with PATCO."

From this it will be clear that the committee does not back President Reagan at all in the air traffic controllers' dispute.

The Philippines

Philip Hewitt-Brown's article "Filipino Financial Sector Is Coming of Age" (JHT, Nov. 23) presents more or less a fair picture of the financial situation in the Philippines. However, we would like to correct two errors:

• The Philippines is not a "one-party republic." It has a multiparty system. This means that the Filipino people are periodically offered the democratic choice of different programs of government.

• Martial law was lifted in January of this year and President Marcos now governs through the normal democratic processes in accordance with the Philippine Constitution.

CYNTHIA B. GUEVARA, Philippine Embassy, Paris.

MDF 100 Project

We wish to correct the impression conveyed by the article "Fokker's Fortunes Riding an Updraft" (JHT Focus on the Netherlands, Nov. 18) that there is prospect of a merger with McDonnell Douglas to manufacture a 150-seat aircraft. What is under consideration is the formation of a joint company for the purpose of design, production and marketing of the new generation MDF 100 airliner — something entirely different from and in no way to be confused with a merger.

You also stated that McDonnell Douglas "joined in the project," implying that the U.S. company joined us in the development of an

aircraft which we were already planning. This is misleading. When the two companies announced last June 4 the formation of a joint venture program office for the MDF 100, it was made clear that significant progress had already been made "in combining the substantial work done by both on design of a new airliner in the 150-passenger class."

GERT W. KNOOK, Fokker B.V., Amsterdam.

Mexican Policy

In "Democratic Issues and Prospects in El Salvador" (JHT, Nov. 20), Morton Kondracke accuses Mexico of being "less principled in its foreign policy" than Venezuela. This is nonsense.

Charles Evans Hughes once said: "Foreign policies are not built upon abstraction. They are the result of practical conceptions of national interest arising from some immediate exigency or standing out vividly in historical perspective."

From the earliest days of independence until 1916, Mexico suffered intervention of one kind or another from its powerful northern neighbor and, as a result of the war of 1848, was obliged to cede more than half its territory. Upon promulgation of the controversial Constitution of 1917, which was seen as a threat to American business interests, the specter of intervention raised its head again and was not finally put to rest until the eve of World War II.

Throughout the 1960s Mexico defended Cuba's right to self-determination not on behalf of Cuba but because the doctrine was considered a vital Mexican interest.

P. FENN.

Austrian Treaty

Regarding the column (JHT, Nov. 19) by C.L. Sulzberger on "Finlandization": Austria's neutrality is based on a treaty — the State Treaty of 1955 — and was definitely not imposed. Austrian neutrality was voluntarily chosen by its people after all the occupation forces had left the country.

V. von FUERSTENBERG, Vienna.

Ostpolitik: Balancing The Acts

By Angela E. Steint

WASHINGTON — By meeting in Bonn last month, West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Soviet President Leonid I. Brezhnev hoped to inaugurate their own détente from the deteriorating U.S.-Soviet relationship and to protect the gains that have resulted from their bilateral ties over the last decade.

But the two leaders had other concerns, too. Brezhnev, in his first trip to the West since the invasion of Afghanistan, sought to end the Soviet Union's international isolation, to fuel the growing anti-clear movement in West Germany and to remind the West Germans that their interests do not necessarily coincide with those of the United States.

Schmidt, faced with growing opposition in his Social Democratic Party to the proposed stationing of 572 Pershing and Cruise missiles in Europe, tried to persuade the Soviet leader of the need for genuine arms reduction negotiations in Europe, but neither he nor Brezhnev conceded much ground. Yet West Germany's current firmness on arms issues cannot obscure a potential conflict for Bonn: the growing difficulty of reconciling its Ostpolitik with its Westpolitik.

In the early 1970s, Washington and Bonn agreed on the need for détente with Moscow. That short-lived transatlantic consensus began to disintegrate a few years later when the United States became convinced that the Soviets were violating the rules of détente with their expansionist activities in the Third World and their repression of dissidents at home.

Results

The West Germans, who have always had more limited and realistic expectations of détente, continued to believe in its benefits. After all, Ostpolitik had yielded visible results for the Federal Republic: closer human ties between East and West Germany, a stabilization of the situation in West Berlin, the emigration of ethnic Germans from the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, and increasingly profitable economic ties.

Détente had not produced such concrete gains for the United States. Hence, after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, the United States was far more willing to question its usefulness than was West Germany.

The Soviet Union has realized that and has sought to benefit from transatlantic disagreements over policy toward the Soviet Union. The success of West German Ostpolitik has led to growing disagreements between Bonn and Washington on the extent to which the Soviets should be punished for Afghanistan and on the need for continuing dialogue with Moscow. In the last two years, West Germany has faced the prospect that, in the long run, its Ostpolitik and Westpolitik may be incompatible.

The West German peace movement has highlighted that problem. The real issue for the heterogeneous group of anti-nuclear protesters is not the stationing of a few hundred new missiles on West German soil. It is a basic questioning of West Germany's international role and ultimately its psychological identity.

Difficulty

Now, 36 years after the division of Germany, leftist groups in West Germany have revived demands for possible reunification. And here the Soviet Union plays the crucial role by holding the key to eventual German reunification and, short of that, to continued intra-German contacts and to the well-being of West Berlin.

Moscow is well aware of the current revival of the issue of postwar German identity. To some extent it must suffer the excesses of questioning of West Germany's links to the United States. On the other hand, the Soviet Union cannot ultimately be sanguine about a reassessment in West Germany that could spread to its key satellite, East Germany, and lead to instability there.

In an ideal world, the Federal Republic would not have to face conflicts between its Ostpolitik and its Westpolitik, but could be a middleman while remaining firmly rooted in the West.

But the deterioration of Soviet-American relations and the contradiction between West German and American evaluations of détente may not permit the Federal Republic to reconcile its Ostpolitik with its Westpolitik. If not, it will confront difficult choices in the next few years. Bonn will continue to seek a modus vivendi with its Eastern neighbors, all the while retaining its crucial role in the Western alliance. As long as the German questions remain open, however, that may prove to be an unexpectedly complicated and delicate balancing act.

The writer teaches government at Georgetown University and is an associate of the Georgetown Center for Strategic and International Studies.

Dec. 5: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

1906: Russian Famine Relief

ST. PETERSBURG — Premier Stolypin is showing energy and impartiality in his investigation into the scandals that have come to light in connection with the relief of the famine-stricken districts. It will be remembered that allegations were made against Mr. Gourko, undersecretary of state in the Ministry of the Interior. He was accused of conniving at certain frauds practiced by the firm of Lypwal, which had obtained a contract to furnish grain to the famine-stricken districts. Mr. Stolypin, while taking measures to punish the guilty, is also taking steps to have prompt relief sent to the starving peasants. The press unanimously renders him homage.

1931: Hitler Asserts Confidence

BERLIN — Legal ascent of his party into power in Germany "within a few weeks or at the outside within a few months" has been predicted here by Adolf Hitler. He declared that the Nazi government will acknowledge private debts, but added that "payment is not a question of good will but of capacity to pay." Speaking of the Nazi government's foreign policy, the leader said: "We are aware that an international policy will require negotiations. However, we shall employ methods differing widely from those in use at present." Some foreign powers, he said, are beginning to perceive that the reparation payments are not feasible.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

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Head Office: 1100 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10020-1097
New York Office: 1100 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10020-1097
London Office: 25 Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3DF, England
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Printed in the U.S.A. by International News Service, Inc., New York, N.Y.



PALME IN TOKYO — Former Swedish Premier Olof Palme, right, was introduced Friday by Japanese Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakuruchi, center, to South Korean envoy Choi Kyung Rok after talks between Mr. Palme and Mr. Sakuruchi. Mr. Palme was in Tokyo for a three-day session of the Commission on Disarmament and Security Issues, which he heads.

After Politicking, U.S. Conference On Aging Ends on a Peaceful Note

By Warren Weaver Jr.
WASHINGTON — After four days of sharp political infighting, the White House Conference on Aging closed on a relatively peaceful note by adopting, without serious dissent, a long agenda of recommendations for the next decade. Supporters of President Reagan left their imprint on a few sections of the conference report, but the bulk of the 60-page document was a distillation of the views of the professional organizations for the elderly that influenced many of the 2,266 delegates. As a result, the conference formally called for a continuing high level of government support for older people, no reductions in Social Security benefits or Medicare and Medicaid spending and the creation of a national health insurance program that would cover home health services for the elderly. The Reagan administration has urged some cuts in Social Security benefits and proposed limits on health programs for the elderly and the poor. It also opposes national health insurance.

nothing voting rule and Democratic congressional aides showed reporters papers that the aides said indicated that Mr. Reagan supporters had "stacked" the committees. The rule permitted the delegates only a single up-or-down vote on the combined reports of all 14 conference committees. With no way to resolve differences among the committees' resolutions, the final report includes some striking conflicts. For example, the report contains a call for "general revenue funding of public retirement" and, in another section, the statement that the use of general fund revenues would "jeopardize the fiscal integrity" of Social Security. Assessing the conference report, leaders of organizations for the elderly generally supported most of the recommendations but expressed anger at the voting rule and purported tactics used to dominate key committees. "Pretty Fast Shuffle" "This is one hell of a way to run a conference," Jacob Clayman, chairman of the National Council of Senior Citizens, said. "It wasn't done in 1961; I was there. It wasn't done in 1971; I was there. There were Republican presidents then, and it wasn't done that way." Jack Ossosky, executive director of the National Council on the

Aging, said that "by and large, the will of older people and the American people has somehow gotten through the walls," although the conference staff had provided "a stacked deck that gave older people a pretty fast shuffle." Among the materials distributed by the Democratic aides Thursday were copies of tally sheets for several committees, listing names and percentages of "favorable" and "unfavorable" delegates and a network of conservative coordinators, whips and deputies for the principal battlegrounds. The committees that the Republicans reportedly sought to dominate were those dealing with Social Security, health care and the economy and an aging population. The material also included a copy of a letter from the office of Gov. William P. Clements Jr. of Texas to Betty Heitman, deputy chairman of the Republican National Committee, listing four Texas delegates "who would put loyalty to the president ahead of their commitment to the elderly and who would not take offense at the involvement of the Republican Party." The congressional aides said that they had copies of similar letters from 13 other states, indicating that the Republican National Committee had conducted an extensive survey of the political loyalty of delegates.

Cambodian Renews Plea For U.S. Aid

Insurgents Are Refused Request of Military Help

WASHINGTON — The leader of Cambodia's non-Communist insurgents has met with State Department officials in another effort to gain U.S. financial and military help for his group's activities against the Vietnamese-backed government in Phnom Penh. Despite the meeting Thursday, the State Department reaffirmed that while the Cambodian nationalists led by Son Sann have the United States' "moral and political support" there were no plans to provide military aid to any of the insurgent groups. Mr. Son Sann, a premier under Prince Norodom Sihanouk, now heads a group known as the Khmer People's National Liberation Front.

It is one of three organizations opposed to the Phnom Penh government. The group with the largest military force is led by Pol Pot, who has 30,000 to 40,000 Communist troops operating out of sanctuaries inside Cambodia with military help from China. The other group is nominally loyal to Prince Sihanouk.

Coalition Urged

At the urging of Southeast Asian nations backed by the United States, the three groups, despite the animosity of Mr. Son Sann and Prince Sihanouk toward the Pol Pot forces, have been holding talks on forming a coalition against the Phnom Penh regime. Mr. Son Sann, who met with John H. Holdridge, assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, said at a breakfast Thursday that he was in Washington to request military and financial support. Referring to the Pol Pot forces as the Khmer Rouge, Mr. Son Sann said, "We are here to make an appeal to the people and the government of this great nation, the defender of freedom and of human rights."

"The Khmer Rouge are abundantly aided by a Communist big power," he said. "The Vietnamese are receiving enormous quantities of aid from another Communist big power," he added in an allusion to the Soviet Union.

Not for Individuals

"We, the non-Communists and nationalists, have not received any appreciable aid from the West," he said. "We are here to ask you not to help any individual but to help an entire people who support the Khmer People's National Liberation Front in its struggle to save what is left of this people." Although his forces ostensibly are part of the loose grouping of groups, Mr. Son Sann had nothing but scorn for the Pol Pot group.

Chinese Official Advises Patience on Taiwan

By Christopher S. Wren
New York Times Service

PEKING — An official active in the Communist leadership's strategy toward Taiwan has cautioned the Chinese not to expect any immediate results from Peking's elaborate overture to Taiwan earlier this fall proposing reunification. In an interview with the monthly political journal Liao Wang (Outpost), Liao Chengzhi discussed the nine-point peace proposal floated on Sept. 30 by Ye Jianying, China's titular president. The interview appeared in the latest issue of Liao Wang during the new annual session of the National People's Congress, where the progress of reunification with Taiwan seems likely to be one of the issues raised. The timing of the interview seemed intended partly to head off any embarrassing questions from delegates about why Peking's offer was so swiftly spurned. On Tuesday, Premier Zhao Ziyang, during a lengthy address mainly on economic issues, reiterated the leadership's conviction

now acting like fretful children and should not be taken too seriously," he said. As chairman of the Office of Overseas Chinese Affairs, Mr. Liao is directly involved in helping Peking compete with Taipei for the loyalties of the millions of Chinese living abroad. He is also a member of the party's Central Committee and a deputy chairman of the National People's Congress, China's nominal parliament. The interview appeared in the latest issue of Liao Wang during the new annual session of the National People's Congress, where the progress of reunification with Taiwan seems likely to be one of the issues raised. The timing of the interview seemed intended partly to head off any embarrassing questions from delegates about why Peking's offer was so swiftly spurned. On Tuesday, Premier Zhao Ziyang, during a lengthy address mainly on economic issues, reiterated the leadership's conviction

that efforts should continue to bring about reunification with Taiwan at an early date and indicated that Peking's offer was still open. In the magazine interview, Mr. Liao insisted that the nine-point proposal was not an expedient or a propaganda proposal but "a long-term strategic target which will remain unchanged." "Since we have the determination to put forward the nine points, we also have the patience to wait," he said. He assured the Chinese that because of an "unreliable economy" based on "largely processing and assembling products," Taiwan's only future outlet lay in cooperating with the mainland, which he asserted would eventually overtake the island's higher living standard. "Some middle-headed people think Taiwan has made tremendous economic progress," Mr. Liao said. "Actually, the average per capita income of Shanghai is

already approaching their so-called average income." The Shanghai Municipal Statistics Bureau reported last June that the average monthly wage for Shanghai urban workers in 1980 was 76 yuan, or about \$536 a year, about the highest in China. The Nationalist government reported that Taiwan's per capita income last year reached \$2,100. Peking contends that the mainland income is augmented by social and health benefits that makes it higher than it seems. Mr. Liao said that the Communist Party was optimistic about the prospects for reunification or it would not have put forward its proposal. "Of course things will not be plain sailing. The path will be tortuous and we may have to struggle against outside forces opposed to our unification," he said, apparently alluding to Americans who continue to support the Nationalist regime on Taiwan.



The pedestal of the Moscone sculpture, with depictions of a pistol, bullet holes and blood.

Sculpture of Slain Mayor Stirs Row in San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO — City officials have moved to require a local artist to remodel a \$71,000 sculpture of the late Mayor George Moscone that was constructed on a ceramic pedestal graphically depicting a pistol, bullet holes, blood stains and other stark reminders of his killing three years ago. The art work, created by Robert Arneson of Benicia, Calif., contains a bust of Mr. Moscone on a pedestal with inscriptions that shocked Mr. Moscone's widow and surprised Mayor Dianne Feinstein and other officials. Mrs. Feinstein saw the work for the first time on Wednesday night. On Thursday morning she asked the city Art Commission to have the artist remove what she called its "entirely inappropriate" inscriptions. "The mayor," an aide said, "doesn't believe we want to glorify assassinations." The controversy emerged as the bust of the late mayor was unveiled at a gala opening on Wednesday afternoon of the \$126 million Moscone Convention Center. At the request of Mr. Moscone's widow, Gina Moscone, the pedestal was covered with a drape that was not removed until that evening.

Reference to Slaying

The pedestal is inscribed with numerous references to Mr. Moscone's personal and professional life — his schooling, marriage and career in the state Senate, among other things. But it also includes depictions of Mr. Moscone's body next to a 38-caliber Smith and Wesson pistol — similar to the one used by Supervisor Dan White against the mayor and Supervisor Harvey Milk — red spots resembling blood, the words "bang, bang, bang, bang, bang," and the words "Harvey Milk, too," and

45 Are Killed By Stampede In New Delhi

NEW DELHI — A power failure led to a stampede on the winding steps of a 750-year-old tower killing 45 persons Friday and injuring 24, doctors reported. About 400 schoolchildren and Indian tourists struggled to flee the 15th century Qutab Minar stone tower on the outskirts of the city, trampling those who had fallen. The dead included 21 children. Doctors working in emergency wards said that most of the victims "died of traumatic asphyxia, suffocation" from being trampled and crushed. A survivor said that the stampede started when the lights suddenly went out and the people at the top of the narrow stairs pushed and jostled each other trying to get down. This led to panic as people crushed each other in the fight to reach the bottom exit, he said. An investigation has been opened to establish why authorities broke their rule of traditionally allowing only a handful of tourists inside the tower in order to prevent stampedes. It was the worst accident in the history of the 234-foot (71-meter) monument, officials said.

Syria Enlarges Cabinet, Adds Two Communists

DAMASCUS — President Hafez al-Assad has enlarged his Cabinet by 10 members to 36, including two portfolios for Communists, official sources said. Ra'afat al-Kurdi and Daoud Haider, of the Syrian Communist Party, were appointed on Thursday minister of transportation and minister of state.

Chinese Minister in Ghana

ACCRA, Ghana — Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua arrived here Thursday for a four-day visit, Accra Radio reported. He was Peking's first ambassador to Ghana 16 years ago.

Study Finds Detector of a Lung Cancer

WASHINGTON — Researchers have found a chemical that may allow early detection or better monitoring of a virulent form of lung cancer, according to a report in Science magazine. One-fourth of the nation's several million lung cancer victims incur small-cell cancer of the lung, said Dr. Terry Moody of George Washington University, head of the team that found the link between such cancer and the chemical bombesin. The disease kills 20,000 people annually, he said. Bombesin was produced in large amounts by small-cell lung cancer grown in the laboratory, Dr. Moody said. Other forms of cancer grown in the laboratory contain no detectable amounts of bombesin, according to the report in the Dec. 11 issue of Science. "We hope that we will be able to detect the presence of the small-cell cancer early by looking for elevated levels of bombesin in the body, Dr. Moody said. He is beginning a two-year study here that involves more than 100 patients and is aimed at determining if bombesin is a practical marker for diagnosis of the disease. Other such chemical markers have been sought for different forms of cancer, mostly without



Armand Hammer

success. The difficulty often stems from doctors' inability to obtain a measurement of the marker chemical that is clearly different than the natural background levels of chemicals. Hammer Plans Cancer Awards WASHINGTON (AP) — Industrialist Armand Hammer plans to award \$2 million during the next 10 years to scientists trying to conquer cancer. Mr. Hammer, chairman of the President's Cancer Panel, told a panel meeting Thursday that he will give \$1 million to the person who achieves a cancer cure similar to the polio vaccine. The other \$1 million will be awarded in amounts of \$100,000 each year for 10 years to the scientists doing the most that year to fight cancer. A committee of scientists will make the judgment. The meeting was interrupted by Citizens Against Corporate Cancer, which said that Mr. Hammer, board chairman of Occidental Petroleum Corp., should resign as panel chairman. They alleged that an Occidental subsidiary, Hooker Chemical Co., was responsible for widespread cancer-causing pollution.

Walter Knott, Amusement Park Developer, Conservative Supporter, Dies at 91 in U.S.

BUENA PARK, Calif. — Walter Knott, 91, who turned a nickel-and-dime berry patch into a multimillion-dollar tourist attraction, died Thursday at Knott's Berry Farm. Mr. Knott, who was almost as well-known for his fierce patriotism and generous financial support of conservative political candidates as he was for the hundreds of shops, restaurants, rides and attractions at Knott's Berry Farm, had been in poor health for several years. Parkinson's disease ultimately destroyed his voice, and in 1974 — the same year his wife died — he stopped taking an active role in the management of the amusement park. He died where he had lived the past several years, in a mobile home located behind the chicken dinner restaurant his wife opened 47 years ago. Mr. Knott rented the original 10 acres for his Buena Park berry farm in 1920, and by the time of his death, it had grown to 150 acres and had become second only to Disneyland among the state's tourist attractions. More than 55 million people visit Knott's Berry Farm annually — more than any other tourist attraction in the United States except Disneyland and Disney World. In peak season, the farm employs 3,600 people.

Man Given Life Term For Schleyer Slaying

DUESSELDORF — A West German court sentenced a member of the Baader-Meinhof terrorist gang to life in prison Friday for his part in the 1977 slaying of industrialist Hanns Martin Schleyer and his four escorts. The court found 28-year-old Stefan Wisniewski guilty of murder, kidnapping and membership in a terrorist gang. Mr. Wisniewski frequently interrupted the judge's reading of the sentence with remarks like "exploiters" and "we are not interested in this."

merce Department. He later worked for the State Department and served in diplomatic posts in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Britain and Canada. In 1937, Mr. Fitzgerald set up the Washington D.C. police department's criminology school, which he operated until 1940.

Francis T. Hunter

NEW YORK (NYT) — Francis T. Hunter, 87, a former Davis Cup player and a member of the Tennis Hall of Fame, died Wednesday in a nursing home in Palm Beach, Fla. For many years, Mr. Hunter was the doubles partner of Bill Tilden, with whom he won the title at Wimbledon in 1927 after having won it with Winnie Richards in 1924.

George R. Manning

LONG BEACH, Calif. (AP) — George R. Manning, 52, illustrator of the "Tarzan" comic strips for many years, died Tuesday of cancer. Mr. Manning drew Tarzan comic books before winning a contract in 1967 to illustrate the Tar-

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Hershey Kay

DANBURY, Conn. (AP) — Hershey Kay, 62, a composer and arranger known for his ballet scores and orchestrations of Broadway shows, has died here of heart failure. His orchestrations currently on Broadway are in "Evita," "A Chorus Line" and "Boyz n the City." Past Broadway shows that he orchestrated include "The Golden Apple," 1954; "Once Upon a Mattress," 1958; "110 in the Shade," 1963, and "On the 20th Century," 1977.

John J. McCarthy

NEW YORK (UPI) — John J. McCarthy, 61, a decorated World War II hero and former vice president of Dow Jones & Co., died of a heart attack in Union, N.J., on Wednesday. Mr. McCarthy was with Dow Jones 34 years, becoming vice president of finance in 1970 and vice president of administration in 1977. He won the Bronze Star, five battle stars, a Purple Heart and the Victory medal for his service with the Army Air Force in Europe from 1941 to 1945.

James A. Oliver

NEW YORK (NYT) — James A. Oliver, 67, director emeritus of the New York Zoological Society and the American Museum of Natural History and a retired director of the New York Aquarium, died Wednesday at Metropolitan Hospital.

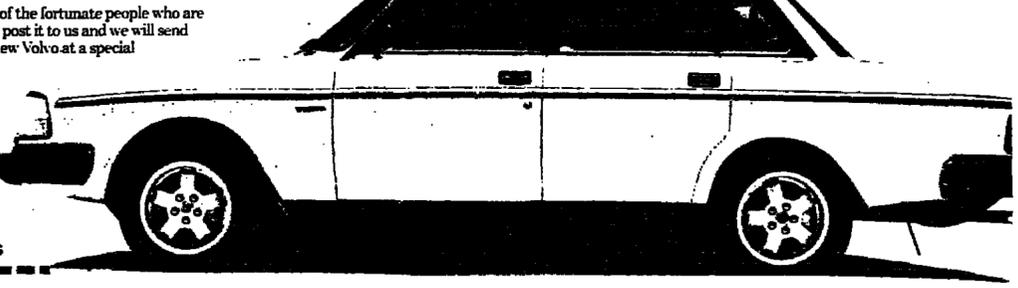
U.S. Navy Officer Accused of Giving Secrets to Pretoria

SAN DIEGO — A 21-year-old Navy officer has been charged with passing secret electronics warfare information to the South African Embassy, the Navy has announced. Ensign Stephen A. Baba of Onitersburg, Md., was formally accused Wednesday of mailing three classified documents that "could be of assistance to a foreign power ... [and] could be used to the injury of the United States." Capt. Jack Garrow, spokesman for the San Diego Naval Base, said Thursday. Capt. Garrow identified the documents as a copy of "Electronics Warfare and Education Quarterly," published by the military in May of last year, and two microfilm documents described by the Navy as "key word index reports" pertaining to electronics warfare. The South African Embassy turned the material over to the U.S. government in Washington, Capt. Garrow said.

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INTERNATIONAL
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Weekend

Less Sure, More Realistic, Dali Makes a Comeback

by James M. Markham

MADRID — As in the old days, Salvador Dali raised the glass of pink champagne in a toast to his wife. His guests on the high terrace joined him, lifting their glasses in unison. An autumn moon bathed the tranquil Mediterranean setting. "To Gala," intoned the aging Surrealist, shuffling across the flat stones to the woman he has exalted in oils, drawings and countless aphorisms. The aging couple pecked at each other's lips. Dali's right hand, trembling violently, betrayed him. The champagne sloshed over his gold-embroidered silk robe. He surrendered his glass to a friend.

Pathetic as it might have seemed, the scene on the deck at the Dali house in Port Lligat on Spain's Costa Brava was part of a tale of triumph. Against all odds, Salvador Dali, at the age of 77, is making a comeback.

For almost two years, Dali has been struggling with disease and with demons of his own making: psychic depression, disarray in his artistic patrimony and chaos in his financial life. For a while, it seemed to the outside world as if the creator of the "paranoic-critical" theory of art was about to become its first victim, plunged into veritable madness. But, with a touch of luck and a little help from his friends, Dali has hauled himself back from the brink. Now, having banished from his court the man Dali's friends say nearly ruined him, a diminished Salvador Dali is looking to the future, expanding the museum that bears his name and, above all, working as much as six hours a day. "Now I am starting to paint and draw," Dali related, slurring his words slightly as he spoke in French. "And Gala says it is better than ever."

Last July, shaking from Parkinson's disease, Dali slipped into Spain. The hobbling painter and his 58-year-old Russian-born wife had had a confrontation with a group of paparazzi in Paris; they didn't want to have their Spanish homecoming spoiled by any more disagreeable encounters with the press. A chartered Mystère jet whisked them from Paris to the southern French city of Perpignan, whose railroad station Dali had, in jollier times, proclaimed the center of the world. From Perpignan, the elderly couple were driven to their tiered, whitewashed home in the little fishing village of Port Lligat, just across the frontier. There, the silence of servants and high walls enveloped them.

Salvador Dali, the man who had once boasted of his "pure, vertical, mystical, Gothic love of cash," now had less of it than he would have liked. And within the walls of Port Lligat, Dali was able to put a name to what was at the root of his predicament: Enrique Sabater. In five years Sabater rose from a minor role in the Dali entourage to a figure who, dominating the artist, had made him a millionaire many times over. Now, Sabater, 47 years old, has been banned from the house at Port Lligat, where he once was the ultimate gamekeeper; his fall is in a sense the story of Dali's tentative rebirth.

But Sabater's initial ascension to riches and power — and his transformation of Dali's name and reputation through the mass production of Dali jewelry, statuary, posters, table

settings and other kitsch — is not some aberrant, or tragic, tale. Dali was intimately involved in the commercialization of Dali, and, if he was not always aware of what Sabater was up to, the broad lines of the private secretary's activities were no secret. What finally brought down Sabater was not that he was making money off Dali — something many have done — but that he was said to be making more than Dali was.

Around Port Lligat, there are people who can remember Sabater as an ingratiating young man who, working as a free-lance photographer, once had the good fortune to snap a now-famous picture of a fly perched on Dali's nose. The fly, according to the maestro, is the "paranoic-critical insect par excellence," and he was delighted by the photo. Sabater's timing couldn't have been better, for it was at this time — 1974 — that Dali's relations had become strained with his long-time personal secretary, an Englishman named John Peter Moore.

As Moore tells it, Dali was furious with him after Prince Juan Carlos came to the Costa Brava and visited Moore's museum in Cadaques, but passed up the artist's museum in his nearby hometown of Figueras. Sabater sensed an opening, Dali's friends say, and moved into it.

A Costa Brava boy, Sabater had been a drifter until he met the Dalis. He had married the daughter of a hotel owner, worked as a waiter, chauffeur and salesman for a real estate development, and had done odd jobs for a Gerona newspaper, Los Sitios. He had little formal education, and to this day his appreciation of art seems to be minimal.

But Dali's understanding of his own financial life was even more rudimentary. On May 31, 1976, Sabater, his wife and Dali created a company, Dasa Ediciones, in Gerona province for the commercialization of the artist's work. On July 6, 1979, the Gerona commercial register noted the withdrawal of one of the three stockholders in Dasa: Dali. One stroke deprived the artist of a legal hold on revenues generated by his own genius. With the help of a New York lawyer, Sabater founded two other companies — Dalart, and yet another called Dasa — in the Caribbean tax haven of Curacao in the Netherlands Antilles. Checks made out to Dasa thus could be deposited in either Spain or distant Curacao. Sabater's lawyer told a colleague at one point that Dalart was the result of complicated tax planning that depended on a thorough knowledge of international tax treaties, involving the United States, the Netherlands Antilles and Spain.

The heart of the Sabater fortune was made selling copyright and reproduction rights to Dali's works on a worldwide basis. The private secretary also took hefty commissions for selling Dali's dwindling outputs of oils, and systematically cut out anyone who previously had commercial access to the painter.

Sabater's handling of Dali was at times regarded by Dali's friends as cruel. He is said to have warned the painter that Bague terrorists were out to kill him and that only the pistol-packing secretary could protect him. And, as numerous Dali associates and experts in the art world concur, Sabater became greedy: He wanted too much of the bounteous Dali indus-



Salvador and Gala Dali in Monaco with the artist's former personal secretary, Enrique Sabater, in 1980.

try, and made enemies in several continents. Sabater, too, aroused the envy of others. He acquired two splendid houses on the bay at Llafrancs, south of Port Lligat, and equipped one with closed-circuit television, a lobster aquarium and a heated swimming pool. A yacht bobbed in the bay. In the summer, he threw parties for Arab millionaires and Spanish show-business personalities. People began to talk and to wonder: Where did all this money come from?

Questions about Sabater were asked even more insistently when Dali and Gala, exhausted, returned to Spain in April, 1980, from their annual stint at the St. Regis Hotel in New York. The Dalis enclosed themselves at Port Lligat, refusing to receive even old friends. Things had been bad enough and then seemed to get worse. Dali complained of trembling

limbs and sent out pitiful coded messages: "I have become a snail." Gala furiously insisted that he get well, so that she could travel to New York to visit a young American actor friend with whom she had maintained a long and expensive relationship. While this melodrama unfolded and doctors disagreed publicly — on television and in the press — on what was wrong with Dali, Sabater guarded the gates. Friends of Dali, at first in private and then in angry letters to newspapers, began to ask what Sabater had to hide.

A Reynolds Morse is one of Dali's oldest friends. They met by chance at the St. Regis Hotel in 1955. "You look like an artist," the Cleveland industrialist observed to Dali. "I am an artist," responded Dali. "Zee greatest." The painter rushed upstairs to his room, fetched a few canvases and Morse bought them for what

would turn out to be a pittance. "If you ever need a thousand dollars," Morse told his friend as they parted, "just send me a painting." Dali did, and Morse ended up with the largest Dali oil collection in the world. In May, 1980, Morse and Robert Deschamps, a Dali scholar from France and also an old friend, visited Salvador and Gala in Port Lligat, and were appalled at what they found. In a letter, Morse announced the creation of something called Friends to Save Dali.

"We proved pretty well that under Gala's tender care and Sabater's terrorist methods, Dali has been reduced to a shell of his former self," Morse wrote. "We are concerned that Sabater's income from Dali has been more than six times that of his master, and that he is abusing the expense accounts to the tune of about \$100,000 a year." Morse de-

clared that "Sabater's mismanagement of things Dalinian is appalling," and cited "she-nanigans" that had cut Dali out of book royalties due him and the private secretary's failure to straighten out the artist's cloudy Spanish tax situation.

"The Dalis should be Spanish residents," wrote Morse, "but Sabater duped them into thinking that Monaco was an out when it is not for tax purposes."

Stung by press accounts of his activities, Sabater hung on. Through a sympathetic journalist in the Barcelona daily La Vanguardia Espanola, Sabater portrayed himself as a long-suffering, in a sense, heroic, Dali's right hand, maligned and vigilant to the high demands of art. "I consider myself an implacable hunter of art forgers," Sabater told La Vanguardia.

Paradoxically, three men — two of them Sabater's associates — were arrested on the Spanish frontier last January with 1,085 Dali prints that they had failed to declare to customs. Sabater, who has consistently denied any wrongdoing in his relationship with Dali, insisted that he had nothing to do with bringing the prints into Spain.

On Oct. 25, 1980, Dali reappeared in public for the first time in seven months. Against the musical backdrop of "Tristan und Isolde," Dali shambled into the central hall of the Teatro Museo Dali in Figueras, followed by a rigid-looking Gala, who hurled flower petals at a throng of photographers. Sabater stalked around the hall. The event was meant to be a triumphant Dali press conference, but it was snuffed out, in a sense, heroic. Dali's right hand, his painting hand, shook uncontrollably while his white mustache drooped. He lurched between Spanish, French and Catalan, starting sentences in one tongue and finishing them in another.

"You see how my hand is trembling," he asked the assembled journalists defiantly. "Well, look now." And then he held the shaking hand still. Though his limbs were clearly invaded by disease, the old Dali wit was still there. Asked about his Spanish tax problems, he retorted: "I love to pay taxes, but I don't know anything about this because Gala takes care of it, and she's not going to say anything because this is my press conference." Turning slowly, Dali unveiled a horrible painting he had completed during his isolation in Port Lligat: a grotesque, lurid purple beast. Remounted its title: "The Happy Horse."

"It is a little rotten," commented Dali drily. "I don't know if you can see that it is a horse, or a donkey, but you can see that it is rotten." Resuming their old migratory habits, the Dalis moved on to Paris, installing themselves in the elegant Hotel Meurice, in Suite 106-108. There, Sabater's slow fall from grace was completed with the return of another extraordinary personality: Jean-Claude Dubarry. The dapper Dubarry had first come into the Dalis' world in 1968 through a model agency he ran in Barcelona. The painter christened the boyish Frenchman Jean-Claude Verité, or Truth. "Me," chuckled Dubarry slyly, "I am a little bit the sexual and erotic side of Dali." Dubarry has always had good access to Gala, and on Aug. 18, 1980 — he recalls the date as if it were a battlefield victory — he paid her a quiet visit

Continued on page 10W

The Frères Jacques Say Adieu

by Calla Conner

L AUSANNE — "Get into dinner jackets and it will be formidable!" Maurice Chevalier told them. The act, he said, was great, but the costume would never work. That was back in 1946 or 1947, 2,752 pairs of white gloves, 468 black and pastel leotards, 135 pairs of black ballet shoes and 420 mustaches ago.

The costume, designed by Jean-Denis Macle, Saint-Germain-des-Près surrealist theatrical designer, gave the Frères Jacques something that not only set them apart from other cabaret performers of postwar Paris (Marlene Dietrich, as well as Chevalier, wore a dinner jacket on stage) but also facilitated their cabaret routine and made possible their multiple metamorphoses by adding mustaches, top hats and parasols. It was more than an adjunct to their act; the costume said that the Frères Jacques were ballet dancers, mimes and poets all in one.

Francois Soubeyran, the tall Jacques, is backstage before one of the group's final recitals here, a taste of their 35 years on stage and 300 "numbers."

"We're following Sacha Guitry's advice. 'Quit the theater before the theater quits you,'" says Soubeyran, arranging his white gloves on the radiator to dry. "An actor can't pretend he's not 60 when he is, but our bodies can't pretend any more. So we're all going to leave together. Georges Bellec is going to take up law again, his brother André is retiring to his estate, Paul Touraine is going to pursue his hobby, photography, and I'm going to devote my spare hours to pottery."

Soubeyran, who has translated several books by English ceramists and would almost rather talk clay now than theater, describes how, in Paris after the Liberation, he met the Bellecs and Touraine. André Bellec, a jazz pianist as well as a painter, suggested that they get a small act together. By 1946 they had their costume, despite Chevalier's advice, and made their debut with the Compagnie Grenier-Hussonot with an act of four songs mixing parody and melodrama with a bit of cabaret. In 1952 they had worked up a sizable repertoire of French songs and the Frères Jacques recitals began at the Théâtre Daunou.

Why did they call themselves Les Frères Jacques? "Because at the time it was fashionable to be brothers or sisters; the Marx Brothers,



The Freres Jacques (no dinner jackets) in one of their routines.

black grand piano and their pianist-composer Hubert Dexer, followed by the Frères Jacques slithering under the spotlight as four spermatozoa in "300 Million," rushing about like a whole rugby team in "C'est Ça Le Rugby," acting out La Fontaine's "Le Corbeau et Le Renard" or trying to get themselves unstuck from the jam jar in "La Confiture."

How did four talents stay together for so long? "Our work brought us together and kept us together," says Soubeyran, testing the white gloves to see if they're dry. "We couldn't have done the act without total harmony behind the scenes, practicing six hours a day in front of a mirror, as we did for so many years."

The gloves are dry, a sign that it's time to let the Frères Jacques slip once more into their costume, a costume that does its best to cover old-age spread and tired muscles but will let them pretend a few more times.

Now back in Paris, the Frères Jacques are giving what is billed as their farewell series of concerts at the Théâtre de Boulogne-Billancourt, 60 rue de la Belle-Feuille, Boulogne-Billancourt; tel: 603.60.44 until Jan. 3.

Chopin's Revolutionary Music Strikes a Chord Near Warsaw

by Paul Lewis

Z ELAZOWA WOLA, Poland — The first sounds the infant son of Nicholas and Justyna Chopin heard when he entered the world on March 1, 1810, were the lively peasant tunes of the fiddlers and pipers of Zelazowa Wola, a melodiously named village not far from Warsaw. By a happy coincidence, so the story goes, the village musicians were passing his mother's bedroom on their way to festivities at the nearby manor house of Countess Skarbek.

Today, a huge white urn, filled with flowers in summer and with grasses and evergreen sprigs during the long Polish winter, stands in the bedroom above where Frédéric Chopin was born. From concealed loudspeakers, the piano music of Poland's greatest composer, so heavily spiced with the rhythms of the countryside, drifts constantly through the small cottages on the old Skarbek estate and out over the gardens and woods beyond.

Chopin's birthplace, to which he often returned as a guest of the countess during his adolescence, is preserved as a museum, a concert center and a place of pilgrimage for musicians and music lovers from all over the world. But in Poland's present crisis the cottage and the copious gardens that now surround it take on a special significance.

In a country worn threadbare by economic hardship, they are a haven of tranquility and beauty. But they are also a reminder of Poland's long and tragic struggle to defend itself against the acquisitive advances of its neighbors, a struggle that seems far from over today. Driving out to Zelazowa Wola one warm Sunday this fall, I found it chilling to recall how little the country's problems had changed over the centuries. I had left behind a Warsaw awash with rumors of an imminent Soviet invasion, a concern that would not have surprised Chopin. By the time Chopin was 5 years old, Czar Alexander I of Russia had formally declared himself King of Poland, having already grabbed much of the country in the company of Austria and Prussia.

On entering the cottage for the first time, it was moving beyond words to be greeted by the thunderous chord and angry cascade of semiquavers that mark the opening of the "Revolutionary" Etude in C Minor. Chopin was an ardent nationalist and this work expresses the rage and frustration he felt after the brutal Russian suppression of the 1830-31 Polish uprising. "Oh God, you exist and yet you don't have your fill of Moscow's crimes?"

Like everything else in Poland these days, getting to Zelazowa Wola is not easy, but dollars help. Public transportation does not exist, so the best idea is to take a taxi, offering the driver dollars or some other Western currency that he can spend in Poland's well-stocked foreign-currency shops. After initially demanding \$25 for the half-day trip, my driver settled for \$15. Zelazowa Wola is only about 40 miles west

of Warsaw, but the one-hour drive is a journey back in time. Soon the shabby blocks of workers' apartments give way to narrow, bumpy country roads running past rows of neat peasants' cottages, many of them beautifully carved wooden buildings that date from the 19th century.

In October, during what the Poles call their "golden autumn," their gardens are a mass of roses and marigolds. Conical haystacks dot the fields like oversized molehills, while long, thin horse-drawn carts that have not changed in hundreds of years roll slowly along, loaded with potatoes, beets and cabbages.

The village is on the Masovian plains, an

area known as the "Heart of Poland." The landscape is absolutely flat but crisscrossed by meandering streams lined with willow trees. More than one biographer has heard some echo of the delicate strength of these Masovian willows in Chopin's music. And Chopin himself wrote, "I am a true Masovian."

The single-story cottage, a long, ivy-covered building of six rooms, is surrounded by gardens that dip down in terraces to a little river. In homage to the composer, botanical gardens all over the world sent more than 10,000 trees and shrubs to be planted when the Polish government bought the cottage and turned it into a museum in 1930.

In the fall, the path that winds up to the cottage door from the entrance gate is bordered by banks of chrysanthemums, roses and white irises. (Admission is 20 zlotys, less than \$1). Donkeys graze on the lawns beyond, while overhead huge beech trees, turning gold now, offer shade from the surprising warmth of the midday sun.

Chopin led an exile's life in troubled times, dying of consumption in Paris at the age of 39. His music, of course, is preserved along with many letters. And his heart was returned to

Poland for burial in Warsaw's Holy Cross Church. But few other mementos of his life have survived. Although the cottage is furnished as it might have been in Chopin's day, it contains only a handful of items the composer would recognize.

On a sunny day, the cottage seems airy and bright, with white walls and designs painted in delicate colors on the ceiling beams. In winter the rooms are heated by blue-tiled wood stoves. The unpretentious furniture includes an old mahogany grandfather clock, a dining room set of polished black wood, silk-covered settees and 19th-century prints of Warsaw.

The big black Steinway grand tucked into a corner of the music room contrasts with the 19th-century "upright grand" that looks like a harp standing on a keyboard in another room. The difference between the full tone of a modern piano and the tinkling noise of the kind of instrument Chopin used makes one wonder whether he would even recognize his own music today.

Some framed musical manuscripts together with several decorated poems that Chopin as a small boy presented to his parents on their birthday, provide a direct link with the composer. So do some of the pictures — not the reproductions of the portraits by Delacroix and Scheffer but less well-known pictures like the two sketches of him at 19 by Princess Radziwill, drawn when he was staying at her family's castle.

"She's young, 17, pretty and it's a delight to guide her fingers on the keys," he wrote of the princess, whom he helped with piano lessons. In return she recorded his delicate birdlike profile while he sat at the piano. The other, full-face sketch in color noted dark patches under his eyes, a hint of the disease that was to claim him so young.

The portraits of Chopin's parents in the dining room suggest that the composer's powerful nose came from his schoolmaster father, while his sensuous mouth seems an inheritance from his mother, the daughter of an impoverished aristocrat who worked as Countess Skarbek's housekeeper. Chopin's father was a tutor to the countess's sons.

Countess Skarbek ordered a piano placed out on the lawn under the beech trees so the young Chopin could play to her household in the evenings. We also know that in Zelazowa Wola he listened to wandering gypsy bands playing mazurkas and other country dances that he was to immortalize in his compositions.

So it is fitting that on Sundays in summer, those who make the journey to the cottage should be invited to listen to some of Poland's finest pianists perform Chopin's works out on the terrace under the beech trees, where the master once played. It is a perfect end to a moving pilgrimage.

The Chopin museum is open the year round from 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. on weekdays, 9 a.m. to 2 p.m. on Saturdays, from May to September it is open on Sunday from 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. The recitals are given on Sunday from May to September, one at 11 a.m. and another at 3 p.m.

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Gifts for a Lennon Memorial

by Joseph Fitchett

P ARIS — John Lennon was killed a year ago, and Yoko Ono plans to use the anniversary of his murder on Tuesday to explain her vision of Strawberry Fields — the bit of Central Park set aside in the singer's memory.

Governments are being asked to donate objects typical of their countries to help create a garden in the three-acre section of Central Park opposite the Dakota apartment house, where Lennon lived and was murdered.

Donations have been announced by France and Spain, and Anne Fillali — who describes herself as "a friend, a sculptress' daughter, who has lived a little bit everywhere and done many things" — is touring world capitals to get national gifts from every continent. France's national cultural adviser, Paul Guimard, says the French government probably will give a Wallace fountain.

These green-painted drinking fountains, supported by caryatids, have decorated Paris streets and parks since the 19th century; they were given to Parisians by Richard Wallace,

the celebrated art collector. "The objects are supposed to be typical of the spirit of the donor country," Guimard says, "and it's a nice touch that Wallace was an Englishman, too."

Spain will give a sculpture, as yet unselected. The park — named for a Lennon song performed by the Beatles — is a teardrop-shaped area where Ono and Lennon took their last walk together before he was shot. The killer, Mark Chapman, has been sentenced to a term of 30 years to life.

Time of Trial for Feminists

by Meg Bortin

PARIS — As the battle for the Equal Rights Amendment in the United States enters its final stages — or, as some believe, its death throes — European feminists may be moving more rapidly than their American counterparts for the first time since the women's movement took off in the 1960s.

Who would have thought just 10 years ago in Italy — with its Catholic tradition and cult of Latin male virility — that a woman would gain the right to divorce her husband (1974), to end an unwanted pregnancy (1978) and to have equal access with men to all jobs (1980) and that this year Italians would overwhelmingly support women's right to abortion in a referendum?

In West Germany, a broad-based women's movement has developed a sophisticated communications network linking university women's studies programs and city women's centers with information about events, issues and local initiatives. Abortion has not been fully legalized, but women's health centers in many cities allow women to take their medical problems outside the predominantly male health establishment. Now the West German women's movement has coalesced behind Alice Schwarze, editor of one of two wide-circulation feminist monthlies, in a court battle against the publisher of the illustrated weekly Stern.

In England, abortion was legalized as early as 1967. Since then, with an emphasis on ending violence against women, British feminists have set up a network of homes for battered women and have moved to change the laws on rape and prostitution. Currently under attack are immigration laws that are regarded as discriminating unfairly against women, including "virginity tests" on some would-be immigrants.

In France, buoyed by the energy generated by the explosive events of May, 1968, the women's movement emerged as a powerful collective force. Taking advantage of Paris as the focal point of a centralized society, the various feminist groups united in the early 1970s to capture the nation's attention and push through groundbreaking legislation, with equal pay for equal work becoming law in 1972 and abortion legalized in 1975. Now, despite what feminists call the movement's superficial lack of cohesion, they say its effects continue.

"The movement is diminishing, but feminism is growing, penetrating society ever more profoundly," says Christine Delphy, a sociologist and prominent feminist theoretician. She adds that the progress of feminism in France was demonstrated by the simple fact that sexism is now perceived by the public at large as an issue, which, she continues, was not the case 10 years ago.

"For example," she explains over coffee at a Latin Quarter café, "a dozen women can go have dinner at a restaurant together now without automatically becoming the target of snide remarks." And while men may still eye a woman as she walks by, they are more careful about what they say, Delphy feels. "At least on the level of speech, we have changed the world," she says. But she and other feminists warn that both heightened consciousness and practical gains remain fragile.

"The gains are perhaps debatable because in the context of the current economic crisis, certain gains which are written down as law remain extremely theoretical," says Odile Dhavernas, an attorney specializing in women's rights. "Regarding equal pay for equal work, for example, women are affected by unemployment more than men, so they are the ones to suffer its effects, law or no law."

Further, she notes that abortion is not covered by national health insurance. During the election campaign last spring the Socialists said that coverage would be desirable to make abortion accessible to all women, but faced with the reality of the debt-ridden social security insurance system, the Socialist government admits it may not be able to follow through.

The election of President Francois Mitterrand was heralded by feminists. The new minister for women's rights, Yvette Roudy, who has just started France's first government-sponsored information campaign on contraception, has sketched an ambitious program for fighting sexist abuses. But some feminists question her ability to go beyond minor changes, for economic and other reasons.

French feminism, meanwhile, is becoming more project-oriented, with a multitude of individual groups across the country establishing homes for battered women, rape counseling services, women's bookstores and restaurants — like other progressive movements that splintered under the pressure of the late 1970s.

Still, the feminist situation is more complex in France than elsewhere. In a country where even factions have factions, one women's group went so far as to patent the name "Women's Liberation Movement," making it illegal for any other group to use it and creating confusion among the public over just who is behind any given action.

The move, in 1979, infuriated feminists in France and abroad and elicited a vehement protest from Simone de Beauvoir. "To reduce thou-



Poster announcing a European feminists' meeting.

sands of women to silence by claiming to speak in their place is to exercise a revolting tyranny," she wrote. That case was only a prelude to the latest polemic dividing French women, which culminated in a court trial — the judges' decision is scheduled Tuesday — between two feminist groups.

As in the United States, where debate on such issues as pornography has slashed deep divisions into the women's movement, feminists in Europe have suffered the inevitable internal differences. But generally, with a profound suspicion of the state inherited from a long leftist tradition in Europe, feminists have preferred to fight it out in private rather than bring disputes to court.

The French trial, concerning property rights to the title of a feminist journal, was itself a minor event. But as tension mounted in the packed court — the former friends and colleagues not only spiritually but also physically divided on separate benches — the scene seemed to dramatize the contradictions French feminists have faced in attempting to work together while breaking out of a strong polemical tradition.

The editorial collective that published the journal "Questions Feministes" split a year ago when half the group, radical lesbians, adopted the position that by sleeping with men, heterosexual women were "collaborating" — using the term reserved for the French who collaborated with the Nazis during World War II. When the other women in the collective decided this year to publish a new journal called "Nouvelles Questions Feministes," the radical lesbians sued them for usurping the title.

When word of the trial reached the United States — another country where feminists have had bitter court battles — writers Adrienne Rich, Kathleen Barry and Andrea Dworkin wrote letters of support to the "Nouvelles Questions Feministes" team, which includes de Beauvoir. Monique Wittig, author of the early feminist bestseller "Les Guerillères," joined sides with the radical lesbians.

Many women contested the wisdom of bringing before a panel of male judges a court case in which there could be no winners, only losers. But others saw a positive aspect in the fact that by bringing the dispute out in the open, French feminists had overcome their old fear of "washing dirty linen in public." In that sense, they said, the trial indicates the strength of a movement that, having come of age, is now unafraid to take responsibility for its own contradictions.

Remembrance of Perfection Past

by Patricia Wells

ILLHAUSERN, France — Anyone passionate about food has ticked away in his mind the food memory of a perfect meal that will never be duplicated.

For me, that perfect meal occurred two years ago, on a dizzly Sunday afternoon in September, in the dining room of L'Auberge de l'Yll, here in this gingerbread pocket of France known as Alsace.

The lunch came midway through a tightly packed and overly ambitious six-week eating tour of France, the sort of voyage gastronomes should take just once in their lives. Then, our palates were still fresh, *amuse-gueules* and truffles and the poultry of Bresse were still novelties, and three-star meals were, as they should be, something to be planned weeks, even months in advance, like arranging for tickets to a favorite opera or a special ballet.

We got lost in the rain, as we always do. As we drove across the tiny bridge that crosses the river Ill, we were ushered into the rambling Haerberlin home and shown a window seat overlooking the weeping willows, the rain stopped, the clouds lifted. Not a single element, but a combination, made it all perfect: the reversible weather, the timing in our trip, the setting, service, even the mood of the chef, the dining staff, the diners.

It was a meal of discovery — new combinations to test the palate's versatility and willingness to take on yet another unfamiliar flavor, texture, sensation.

The *amuse-gueules* came piping from the oven, little onion and cheese tarts designed to warm you to the bone.

The rabbit salad arrived in a flourish, tender young suggests of *lapin* with the quickly seared

liver, all in a pool of truffled vinaigrette. Not your basic first course.

The famous salmon soufflé appeared in all its subtlety, fresh salmon fillets layered with a rich moussé of pike, egg whites and cream. Then the plump Bresse pigeon encased in puff pastry, green salads showered with *gigot*, noisettes of veal in creamy cognac sauce, platters of local Munster and thin slices of walnut-spiced rye.

It was not an experience soon to be upstaged; the meal set the standard by which I still judge restaurants. Knowing that, I put off returning to L'Auberge de l'Yll. If I never went back there, the memory of perfection would remain alive for ever.

But the world doesn't stand still. Since the fall of 1979, many stars and many meals have passed our palates. We witnessed the rise, and now the fall, of nouvelle cuisine and decided that all the craziness, the frenzy over food has not been for the better. Chefs continue to perform like vote-gathering politicians, while the public chases Michelin stars as if seeking visions. Pampered diners have become so jaded, they expect neighborhood bistros to turn out three-star perfection. And bistros respond with an ambition that is at once startling and depressing. Everyone seems to be losing perspective.

It is, after all, only food.

Through all this, the Haerberlins — older brother Paul at the stove with his son, Marc, and younger brother Jean-Pierre in the dining room — stayed above it all. Their menu remained sane and simple, classic with a personal touch. Rather than trotting the globe in search of stardom, they stayed at home with their classy international clientele, always complete weeks ahead.

We returned a few weekends ago. This time, a Saturday lunch, planned months in advance, to celebrate a birthday. We did not expect an instant replay of 1979. You can rarely anticipate perfection and win. But we were not disappointed.

We got lost in the rain again. It was another typical French day: It poured, it drizzled, the sun shone a little bit of everything. As we crossed the bridge, clouds flew through the sky. We were home again, seated on a cushioned bench facing the river. The filtered light intensified the colors of the blue, white and yellow pansies that grow in the garden. The weeping willows continued to lose their leaves to the breeze.

The same little cheese and onion tarts appeared out of nowhere. The menu had changed imperceptibly. The *salade-tige* seemed almost humorous — a nouvelle touch here on the German border — red cabbage leaves, warmed and wilted, surrounded by breast of pheasant and wild duck, then a strip of seared duck liver.

I'd forgotten the hard rolls, German, large and hearty enough to stand up to the *bœuf à la royale* and *pot au feu*. With the hare came a fresh batch of those curly German noodles known as *spätzle*, while the *pot au feu* arrived as a lovely cut of rare-braised beef surrounded by a garden of leeks and parsnips, turnips and carrots. The single disappointment: a warm apple tart with dry, uncooked fruit.

But we shouldn't have feared, returning. Amid the frenzy and the *ovezzili*, those rare and wonderful meals can still be found. It was not perfection. But then, it is only food.

L'Auberge de l'Yll, 68150 Illhausern, France. Tel. (89) 71.83.23. Credit cards: Diners Club. Closed Monday evenings and Tuesday and July 1-3.

International datebook

AUSTRIA

VIENNA, Konzerthaus (tel. 72.12.11) — Dec. 8: Alban Berg Quartet (Mozart, Beethoven, Bartók). Dec. 9: Jane March soprano, Erik Werba piano (Mahler, Hindemith, Strauss). Dec. 10 and 13: Vienna Symphony Orchestra, Lawrence Foster conductor, Vladimir Ashkenazy piano (Beethoven). Dec. 11: Staatsoper (tel. 5324/2655). Opera — Dec. 5: "Fidelio." Dec. 6: "Das Rheingold." Dec. 7: "The Barber of Seville." Dec. 8: "The Valkyries." Dec. 9: "The Marriage of Figaro." Dec. 10: "Elektra." Dec. 11: "Tosca."

BRUSSELS

BRUSSELS, Mouses Royaux des Beaux-Arts (tel. 02/513.96.50) — To Jan. 3: "Homage to Albert Dasnoy." Theatre Royal du Parc (tel. 511.41.47) — Dec. 5-6: "L'ocedade" (Anonymous). Dec. 10-Jan. 3: "Le Tout Pour le Tout" (Daria).

ENGLAND

LONDON, Aldwych Theatre (tel. 836.64.04) — Royal Shakespeare Company. Dec. 5, 7 and 8: "Richard III." Dec. 9 and 10: "The Merchant of Venice." Coliseum (tel. 836.31.61) — English National Opera. Dec. 8 and 9: "La Traviata." Dec. 8 and 10: "Pelléas and Mélisande." Dec. 11: "The Seven Deadly Sins" and "Les Mamelles de Tirésias." Queen Elizabeth Hall — Dec. 6: André Tchaikovsky piano (Bach, Schubert, Chopin). Dec. 9: Juillard String Quartet (Beethoven). Royal Festival Hall (tel. 928.31.91) — Dec. 6: London Philharmonic Orchestra, Sir Georg Solti conductor, Maurizio Pollini piano (Stravinsky, Schumann, Beethoven). Dec. 7: London Symphony Orchestra and Chorus, Eduardo Mata conductor (Ravel, Stravinsky). Dec. 8: Philharmonia Orchestra, Lovro von Matacic conductor, Helmi Donath soprano (Strauss). Dec. 10: Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, Antal Dorati conductor, Yehudi Menuhin violin (Mozart, Bartók). Dec. 11: Isaac Stern violin, Andrew Wolf piano (Brahms, Schubert, Bartók, Franck). Victoria and Albert Museum — To Jan. 31: "Splendours of the Gonzaga," exhibition.

FRANCE

LYONS, Auditorium Maurice Ravel (tel. 860.37.13) — Dec. 6: Tino Rossi. Dec. 10: Lyons Orchestra, Claude Gauthier conductor. Dec. 11: Lyons Orchestra, Serge Baudo conductor. PARIS, American Center (tel. 321.42.20) — To Dec. 18: Merce Cunningham workshop. Hôtel Bristol, 112 rue du Faubourg Saint Honoré — Dec. 14: "Venues des Artistes de Bordeaux," auction of graphic arts from 110 chambers in quadrants in Paris, Chamber of Commerce in Bordeaux, Galerie An-

HONG KONG

HONG KONG, City Hall, Concert Hall (tel. 26.15.84) — Dec. 7, 9, 11, 12 and 14: "La Bohème" (Puccini), Ella Kim, Rico Serbo, Hong Kong Philharmonic Orchestra, Carl Flesch conductor. Theatre — Dec. 5: Timothy Yung baritone, Eva Lee piano (Schubert). Dec. 6: Eric Landever piano (Chaynes, Ravel, de Falla, Mussorgsky). Dec. 8: Sergio Luca violin, Anne Epperson piano (Debussy, Schubert, Schumann, Saint-Saëns). Dec. 11-20: "Whose Life is it Anyway?" (Clark). Hong Kong Arts Centre (tel. 27.11.22). Pao Sui Loong Galleries — To Dec. 6: "Paintings by Cheng Ka Chai and 'Ink on Paper' (Ding). Queen Elizabeth Stadium — Dec. 8: Spanish dances and music.

ITALY

BOLOGNA, Galleria Comunale d'Arte Moderna (tel. 051/50.22.64) — To Feb. 1982: "Landscapes: Image and Reality." Teatro Comunale (tel. 23.21.78) — Dec. 9, 13, 18, 20, 27 and 29: "Aida" (Verdi). ROMA, Accademia Nazionale di Santa Cecilia — Dec. 6-8: National Academy Orchestra and Chorus, Georges Frémont conductor, Giulio Bertola chormaster (Faure, Debussy). Auditorium del Foro Italo — Dec. 5: Italian Radio-Television Symphony Orchestra, Aldo Ceccato conductor (Haydn, Bruckner). Salle d'Exposition, Piazza Navona 62 — To Dec. 30: "Carmine Bryon: 1907-1971," drawings, watercolors and paintings. Teatro dell'Opera (tel. 46.17.55) — Dec. 6, 10 and 12: "Faust." TRIESTE, Teatro Comunale — Dec. 5: "The Valkyries." Dec. 6, 9 and 12: "La Bohème." VENICE, Palazzo Ducale (tel. 041/70.92.85) — To Dec. 31: "From Titian to El Greco: For the History of Mannerism in Venice (1540-1590)," exhibition.

JAPAN

TOKYO, Hasheya Antique Shop (tel. 401.99.98) — To Dec. 6: Christmas Antiques Sale. Theatre of Japan (tel. 265.74.11) — To Dec. 25: Sugawara Tenmei Kagami (Sugawara's secrets of calligraphy). NIKK Hall (tel. 465.17.80) — Dec. 5: NIKK Symphony Orchestra (Saito-Seius, Dvorak). Shows Women's University Fuzumi Memorial Hall — Dec. 5: Yo-Yo Ma cello (Stravinsky, Schubert). Toranomon Hall (tel. 403.80.11) — Dec. 7: Tokyo Brass Ensemble (Bach).

MONACO

MONTE CARLO, Casino de Congress Auditorium — Dec. 6: Monte Carlo Philharmonic Orchestra, Armin Jordan conductor, Rudolf Buchbinder piano, Daniel Fauré clarinet (Weber, Strauss).

NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM, Concertgebouw (tel. 71.98.71) — Dec. 6 at 2:30 p.m.: Netherlands Chamber Orchestra, Antoni Ros Marba conductor (Corelli, Boccherini, Vivaldi). Dec. 6 at 8:15 p.m.: Daniel Wayenberg piano (Brahms).

SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH, Playhouse Theatre (tel. 031/557.25.50). Scottish Opera — Dec. 9 and 11: "La Traviata." Dec. 10 and 12: "Die Fledermaus." GLASGOW, Theatre Royal (tel. 041/331.12.34) — Scottish Ballet. Dec. 9-19: "Cinderella."

SWITZERLAND

GENEVA, Conservatoire, place Neve — Dec. 7: Suite, Quartet of Frangé, E. Fischer piano (Schubert). Théâtre de Carouge — To Dec. 31: "La Locandiera" (Goldoni). Victoria Hall (tel. 28.81.21) — Dec. 7: Vladimir Ashkenazy piano (Chopin, Mussorgsky). ZÜRICH, Thomas Mann Archives, Schillerstrasse 15 — To Dec. 23: "Stanley Rosenman," drawings of Benjamin Britten's opera, "Death in Venice."

UNITED STATES

NEW YORK, Circle in the Square (tel. 581.07.20) — "Candida" (Shaw), Joanne Woodward. Phoenix Theatre (tel. 730.07.94) — "After the Fall" (Heldens), Verónica Carrasco, John Horton, David McCullum, Lois Markle. Second Stage (tel. 787.83.02) — "My Sister in the House" (Kesteven), Elizabeth McGovern. ZÜRICH, Thomas Mann Archives, Schillerstrasse 15 — To Dec. 23: "Stanley Rosenman," drawings of Benjamin Britten's opera, "Death in Venice."

WALES

CARDIFF, To Dec. 12: Music Festival (tel. 31055). Incident, Dec. 5: Sir Clifford Curzon piano (Beethoven, Brahms, Liszt). Dec. 11: BBC Welsh Symphony Orchestra, Pavo Bejnhard conductor. Ida Handel violin (Brahms, Dvorak).

WEST GERMANY

BERLIN, Akademie der Künste — Dec. 6: London Sinfonietta (Kagel). Deutsche Oper (tel. 341.44.49) — Dec. 5: "The Magic Flute." Dec. 6: "The Bartered Bride." Dec. 8: "Madam Butterfly." Dec. 9: "Hansel and Gretel." Dec. 10: "Tosca." Philharmonie (tel. 26.95.51) — Dec. 5-6: Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, Herbert von Karajan conductor, Krystian Zimerman piano (Schumann, Strauss). Dec. 9: Alfred Brendel piano (Haydn, Mozart, Liszt). Dec. 11: Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, Zubin Mehta conductor (Handel's "Messiah"). Renaissance Theater (tel. 312.42.02) — "Whose Life is it Anyway?" (Clark). Staatstheater Kassel — Dec. 7: Kreuzberger String Quartet (Mozart, Beethoven). MUNICH, Haus der Kunst — To Jan. 31: "American Painting: 1930-1980." STUTTGART, Württembergische Staatstheater (tel. 0711/22.13.07). Grosses Haus — Dec. 5-6: "Giselle" (Wright/Adams). Dec. 7: "The Tales of Hoffmann." Dec. 8: "Queen" (Cranko/Tchaikovsky). Dec. 9: "Il Combattimento di Tancredi e Clorinda" (Monteverdi) and "Dido and Aeneas" (Purcell).

New York Herald Tribune European Edition. PARIS, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1984. PRICE PER COPY: 1.50.

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weekend

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TRAVEL PORTUGAL HOLIDAYS see classified.

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Christmas Shopping: Possible Gifts for Possible People

In Vienna

by Alan Levy

VIENNA — The holidays mark the start of the winter ball season here: a time of Strauss waltzes and Mozart minuets beneath glittering chandeliers. But those who can't make it to Kaiserball or Opernball can partake of a little of their flavor by sampling a Mozart Ball (*Mozartkugeln*): a marzipan and hazelnut nougat confection encased in bitter-sweet chocolate. Each candy comes wrapped in its own gold-foil portrait of the white-wigged master as a young dandy.

A *Mozartkugel* costs three-and-a-half schillings (23 cents) in the shops of Vienna, but Frau Eilf Rossberg at Johann Engel & Co., Alserstrasse 21, A-1080 Vienna (tel: 43-42-68), gift-wraps 18 in festive boxes and mails them for 150 schillings (barely \$10) anywhere in Europe. They will be sent within 24 hours of receipt of the order and payment; add another 100 schillings for overseas airmailing.

The best-known (and, to most tastes, best) brand is Mirabell from Mozart's birthplace, Salzburg. Frau Eilf will mail Mirabell if no brand is specifically mentioned. The Hofbauer version has more chocolate and less marzipan, and the Schmidt version goes heavy on the nougat and marzipan.

If such a sampling of Viennese high life is not enough of a highlight, then perhaps one of those 7-foot-high crystal chandeliers, suitable for balls and conferences, will fill the bill — which will come to 261,000 schillings (plus shipping and insurance) for a splendidly dazzling 49-lamp model 652.

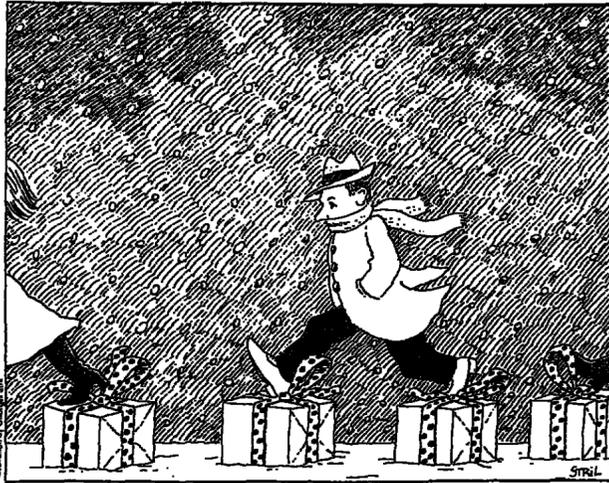
Hundreds of loosely hanging handcut crystal pendants form a giant gem from the ancient family firm of E. Bakalowitz Sons, Spenglgasse 3, A-1010 Vienna (tel: 52-63-51), which has illuminated not just the Imperial Palace (scene of the Kaiserball on New Year's Eve) and Vienna State Opera (scene of the Opernball on Feb. 18) among many local landmarks, but the Kennedy Center in Washington and royal palaces, state residences and public buildings around the world. But don't count on Christmas delivery: It will take a good six weeks.

Should low ceilings or pocketbooks, high overhead or energy considerations preclude this purchase, another masterpiece of modern Austrian design costs considerably less on every count: a silver stand holding four or five silver napkin rings, each ring decorated with semiprecious stone buttons that can be varied in color to signify different members of a family. They come from the one-man hand workshop of the silversmith Prof. Sepp Schmörlzer at Blumengasse 53, A-9020 Klagenfurt (tel: (04222) 848-58). He promises February delivery.

For those whose taste revolves neither around napkin rings nor beneath crystal chandeliers, Lisa at Kärtnerstrasse 35, A-1015 Vienna (tel: 52-44-36), has a simpler idea.

Every autumn, she prowls the Vienna Woods to bring back fallen leaves from that enchanted forest. Then she embalms them with 24-karat gold-plate and sells them as pins. Prices range from 75 to 118 schillings, with an average in the 88-to-95-schilling bracket, and another 20 schillings to cover handling charges. If a sketch of a leaf shape is included, Lisa will look for a leaf like it within the chosen price range.

For those who belong to the moral minority that considers Christmas charitable as well as commercial, here are a couple of Austrian causes that would welcome contributions: The Karl Schubert School for severely mentally retarded children at Endresstrasse 99, A-1238 Vienna, also gives brilliant Russian émigré musicians a start in the West by showcasing them in benefit performances at the Wiener Konzerthaus. And if you'd rather try to catch a Nazi for Christmas, send your check to Simon Wiesenthal at the Jewish Documentation Center, Salztorgasse 6, A-1010 Vienna.



In Bangkok

by Debra Weiner

BANGKOK — Gift-giving festivals are numerous in Thailand, but the offerings are prescribed by custom: A bridegroom, for instance, traditionally gives a silver bowl of betel nut chew to his in-laws. Christmas holidaymakers need more imagination.

Yan ligao, purse and basket weaving with fern-vine, is one of the native folk arts recently revitalized by the queen of Thailand to help poor farmers in southern Thailand supplement their income. The villagers are supplied with the equipment to learn the time-consuming skills: a single purse may take as long as two months to weave.

The small, straw-colored handbags with elegant, lozenge-patterned designs cost from 2,000 to 5,000 baht (\$100 to \$250), depending on size and amount of silverwork in the fasteners and clasps. Oval and rectangular, the *yan ligao* purses are available at the Chitralada stores in the Oriental Plaza near the Oriental Hotel and at the Grand Palace (tel: 234.13.20; ext. 61).

Thai silk is another ancient craft that was revived after World War II thanks to an American, Jim Thompson, who disappeared in the Malaysian jungles in 1967. The Thai silk industry has become a great business success story and the colorful silks have become popular all over the world. In Bangkok, where it is woven and dyed, the silk can be bought reasonably at the Thompson Thai Silk Co., 9 Surawong Road (tel: 234.49.00).

Subtly patterned, pastel silk neckties cost about 200 baht. Long scarves range between 100 and 180 baht. An unusual gift is silk cushion covers. Pillow cases range between 160 and 420 baht; large floor cushion covers cost between 600 and 740 baht. All sizes offer a choice of plain, pictorial or quilted designs.

For those who prefer cotton, the modest, nonprofit store Patches at 57/4 Wireless Road (tel: 252.63.69) sells original patchwork quilts. Made by women from Bangkok's sprawling Klong Toey slum, the bedspreads, with bold geometrical and floral designs, take about six weeks to produce. Prices range from 1,300 to 1,800 baht.

The hill tribes of northern Thailand also produce woven handicrafts with their own ethnic designs. The Yao tribe excels in embroidery, the Meo favor batik and appliqué and the Karen and Lahu weave a canvas-like material. All use vegetable dyes and fashion their fabrics into wallets, coin purses, shoulder bags, keycases, spectacle cases and even picture frames. These and other hill-tribe crafts, ranging in price from 80 to 300 baht, can be purchased at the Thai Hill Crafts Foundation at Srapatum Palace, 195 Ophayathai Road, behind the Siam Centre (tel: 251.98.16).

Thailand, which is rich in tin, has always tempered fine bronzeware, and bronze cutlery makes a weighty but practical gift. Although it is found in many tourist shops, Narayana Phand, the government-owned shop at 275/2 Lam Luang Road (tel: 281.31.80), offers reasonable prices and the widest selection of bronze in Bangkok. A six-piece coffee-spoon set costs about 70 baht; a dining set for 12, containing 144 pieces, sells for 3,000 baht, with a wide range of choice in between.

Some people, of course, prefer to give their money to charities. The Pearl S. Buck Foundation assists about half of the 4,000 Thai Am-

erican children who were abandoned by their U.S. servicemen fathers. Many of these children are socially ostracized. Donations can be mailed c/o Earl James Steele, Pearl S. Buck Foundation, GPO Box 2034, Bangkok.

A former policeman, Abbot Phra Chamroon, runs a drug rehabilitation center at a Buddhist monastery north of Bangkok. During the last 22 years, about 80,000 heroin addicts, including many foreigners, have undergone the free 10-day course of herbal treatment combined with spiritual healing here — and nearly 70 percent of the patients are reported to have been cured. Contributions can be sent to Phra Chamroon Parichan, Wat Thamkrabok, Saraburi Province, Thailand.

In Amsterdam

by Gila Walker

AMSTERDAM — In the Netherlands, Dec. 5, the eve of St. Nicholas Day, is the time for exchanging gifts, while Christmas is more likely to be celebrated with a quiet family dinner. So if you're doing your Christmas shopping in Amsterdam, the coming days will find stores still filled with merchandise and not as crowded as they were before this weekend.

Start at Fa. Stins and Zn. (tel: 25.72.22), the first stall as you enter the flower market from the Muntplein. The owner, whose grandfather started the business in the 1930s, says he has the largest dried-flower collection in the world. There are about 60 varieties in almost as many colors. You can put together a beautiful arrangement for 20 to 40 guilders (\$8 to \$16) or you can choose the flowers and Stins will make the arrangement free of charge. There are also a wide variety of bulbs: a box of 100 tulip bulbs, for example, costs 10 guilders.

Amsterdam's oldest and largest flea market, at Waterlooplein, has stalls where you can find old prints, woodcuts, chromolithographs and magazine illustrations. Prices range from 1 guilder for old postcards to 450 guilders for a 1740 hand-colored map of the Netherlands. They also have a large collection of magazine illustrations from the turn-of-the-century. Illustrations from Jugend, Le Rire, Le Sourire, Gil Blas or Simplicissimus cost 25 guilders. Copper engravings from the 18th century go for about 100 guilders.

On the tiny streets between the canals you can find a number of small toy shops. It's Raining Cats and Dogs, Reestraat 24 (tel: 23.80.18) has cat curiosities, cat posters, cat books and cat postcards. If you want something for a dog lover, go to the back of the store, where a few dog items are tucked away in the corner.

A fascinating toy store is Teken aan de Wand, Huidenstraat 6 (tel: 25.02.41), which has gifts for children, grandmothers and anybody in between. The prices range from 5 guilders to 2,500 (for a hand-cut and painted

electric metal carousel). The store carries many one-of-a-kind handmade kites (from 8 to 175 guilders), puppets (from 195 to 395 guilders) and music boxes (5 to 135 guilders). It also has an extensive collection of paper construction kits: hand-colored kits from the turn of the century (for 20 guilders) as well as reprints of old kits. Children will find the mobiles (2 to 25 guilders) easy enough to construct. Adults might prefer a detailed model of the Mississippi Showboat or a model of an old broel (both 20 guilders). When the broel is finished, a handle will move six men in black suits and top hats up the staircase past the naked women on the second floor where they disappear, only to reappear on the staircase again.

If there is a special woman in your life with a penchant for avant-garde clothing, Amsterdam has a growing number of designers with their own boutiques. These are usually one-person operations with small, carefully designed and tailored selections. At Lisbeth Royards, Prinsestraat 6 (tel: 26.50.26) the design is classic with a touch of punk. The colors are striking and her clothes are made to last. Dresses go for 550 guilders, silk pantsuits cost about 800 guilders.

At No. 406 on the Singel canal, Peter Rozenmeyer (tel: 26.02.78) has a collection of unique winter coats in styles that are simple and stunning. He designs his coats in patches, stripes and curves of four to eight colors, with combinations ranging from bright yellows, oranges, greens and reds to more subdued blues, greens, rust and black. The coats cost between 600 and 1,250 guilders.

While it is not traditional in the Netherlands to have special Christmas fund-raising drives, the Wereldiakonnaat, a branch of the organization of Reform churches that organizes development and educational projects in the Third World, would be happy to supply information concerning their activities in more than 30 countries. Write to G.D.R., Wereldiakonnaat, Maliesingel 26, Utrecht. You can also give to many of the local churches that are sending food to Poland.

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INTERNATIONAL
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Darth Vader, Traffic Monitor

by Elaine Davenport

LONDON — That arch-villain Darth Vader has undergone quite a transformation...

Just a publicity stunt? Yes, but for a good cause. The British government's Green Cross Code...

Together, the images are given a large share of the credit for improving safety statistics.

He was a part-time actor — mostly in horror films — until he was cast as Darth Vader in "Star Wars" and became a celebrity.

"I get fantastic acclaim from the kids when I give my talks," says Prowse, who not only appears in television commercials but also tours schools explaining how to cross the street safely.

ly and why not to dart into the street from between parked cars.

Prowse is not certain why a character like Darth Vader should affect the road safety campaign.

He is, however, careful about not mixing the images. He talks on road safety for about 45 minutes and then asks if anybody has seen "Star Wars" or its first successor.

"Every hand in the school goes up," Prowse says. "Then I ask if they know that I was in it, and they always shout back. 'You were Darth Vader.'"

A book and a record about the Green Cross Code and road safety, featuring Prowse, were released last month. He also — "now that I'm not desperate for cash" — is spending increasing time on charities for deaf and disabled children.

But, even if the "star" side of his career has "all blossomed out," as he puts it in his broad West Country accent (because of this, his voice is not used for Darth Vader), he still believes in clinging to his strong suit: "My body has brought me success and I plan to keep up that side of my life."

He worries that all his commitments leave



Dave Prowse as a force for good.

little time for keeping his 260 pounds in shape. But he has an ambition that could spur him on: to enter the 1982 Mr. Universe contest.

"Oh, I wouldn't win," says Prowse, who also entered unsuccessfully in 1960. "But I'll be 47 next year and I could be a great ad for training and exercise." May the force be with him.

Majorca Snubs a Native Son

by Anne Sinclair Mehdevi

SANTA PONSA, Majorca — Majorcans made affluent by tourism have become competitive about status symbols.

For the first time in memory, beagles, chows, miniature poodles and Alsatians, to name a few, dot nearly every neighborhood.

Since dog pedigrees were not registered in Europe or the United States until the 19th century, the parent stock of the podenco is impossible to trace.

There are two theories about how the podenco came to the Balearics. One is that the Carthaginians, having acquired the dog from their neighboring Egyptians, brought it to Ibiza, which they took about 500 B.C.

The podenco resembles a greyhound — slender, big-ribbed and with a pointed nose. But the true podenco has only two colors, white and black spotted with orange.

Part of the attraction of these dogs is their grace and elegance, their way of looking through amber-colored eyes slanting upward. They are equally known for their intelligence and amiability; they rarely bark.



A podenco and its master on Majorca.

Twenty years ago podencos were a common sight in Majorca but now they are a rarity. The reason is that there are few hunting preserves left and even fewer rabbits.

Interest is still high outside Spain: One center for the breeding of podencos is, of all places, in Washington, D.C.

Today there is no officially recognized podenco club on the Balearics, but the dog is not altogether ignored.

dogs outside Santa Ponsa two years ago and has rounded up some 75 prospective members for a "Club Espanol del Podenco Ibizenco."

Ruiz is strict about podenco imperfections, which are due to haphazard crossbreeding — black spots, dark eyes, butterfly noses.

Podenco enthusiasts can write to Francisco Ruiz Rodriguez at Calle Perez Caldos 9, Palma de Mallorca; tel: 46.24.04.

Back to the Golden Days of the '50s

by Souren Melikian

PARIS — The wheel of time suddenly seemed to have been reversed at Drouot this week, throwing one's mind back to the golden era of the 1950s when superb objects turned up almost every day on the auction market.

The reason for the unexpected revival, as Eric Buffetud conducted the most fascinating sale of the year in Paris, was partly because a fair number of the items offered came from the collection of Anatole France, surprisingly revealing the French writer of the late 19th century to have been a brilliant connoisseur.

While the selection included in the sale was clearly a small part of what he once owned — now sold by a descendant, three generations later — it included some extraordinary pieces.

The finest object by far was a carved alabaster panel in high relief that once formed part of a retable. The expert, Jean Roudillon, described it as English work of the Nottingham school executed in the late 14th or early 15th century.

Another Roman theatrical mask, this time out of carved marble, again of supreme quality, went up to 39,070 francs.

Whatever the case, there have been few such pieces for sale in years. The small vertical panel, 51 by 30 centimeters, went up to 165,570

francs (about \$30,000) a high price that reflects the public's reaction to a masterpiece that would look good in any great museum.

While no other work in the late Medieval and Renaissance sections could be said to be of this caliber, many had an extra quality in their own way that characterizes a great connoisseur's choice.

There was for example a small wooden group of the Resurrection, 42 centimeters long, from 15th-century France. Jesus is seen emerging from the tomb, one leg over the brink, between two soldiers in 15th-century armor.

Anatole France's eye appears to have been as discerning when he went further back in time. He was the kind of man who would lay hands on fragments of Pompeii murals.

One, representing a theatrical mask laid on some ledge or windowsill, has a blend of surrealism and expressionism to it. With its mouth wide open, as if in shrill anguish, and an elaborate, bizarre headdress it is weird and gripping.

Another Roman theatrical mask, this time out of carved marble, again of supreme quality, went up to 39,070 francs.

Around the core formed by the French writer's objects, Buffetud had built up his sale by bringing in some more extraordinary works. The foremost of a bronze horse — described as the extremity of a bed from the Hellenistic world, probably of the second century B.C. —

zoomed to 105,070 francs. Its legs are broken off above the knees and the bronze is severely corroded, which makes the price seem huge.

But it is not; the piece compares with the finest of animal carving from the ancient world. It is, moreover, an absolute rarity. Rather than a Greek piece, the bronze horse has every appearance of being an Eastern Iranian artifact closely related to the finds made at Khachkayan in present-day Uzbekistan in the Soviet Union.

Wisely, the auctioneer had also seen to it that there was a sprinkling of rarities in a lower price bracket. A 6th-century bird-shaped fibula from a Merovingian tomb at Rougnac, southern France, made of high-shin bronze and containing its red-glass eye, sold for 10,305 francs.

One jarring note, however, could have badly hurt the sale. A silver rhyton, or drinking vessel, terminated with the forepart of a ram, was described as an Achaemenid piece from Iran of the 6th or 5th century B.C.

Mercifully, little attention was paid to the rhyton, although it should have had the great museums in the world racing for it — if it had fit its description. Politely silence shrouded the object, the sale just went on, and rose to a net total of 45 million francs.

Dali, the Neo-Realist

Continued from page 7W

in Port Lligat. As he tells it, first Gala and later Dali himself confessed bitterly that Sabater had plunged the painter into depression and financial distress.

"I started to call Dali's old clients, people Sabater had completely cut off, and told them, 'If you want to do business with Dali, call me,'" Dubarry related. He arranged a quick \$1.3 million in contracts, gaining nice commissions for himself.

It is an open question whether the Dubarry contracts, which proliferated after the Dali moved to the Hotel Maurice, represent much of an improvement over Sabater's style of business.

The existence of large stocks of blank white pieces of paper once signed by Dali has kept this so-called "lithograph" market moving along briskly.

Things began to look up for the ailing Dali. His Madrid lawyer, a brother-in-law of Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo, reported that the artist's irregular tax situation permitted him to return to Spain, and Salvador and Gala made their secret honeymoon slipping across the frontier from Perpignan to Port Lligat.

The soothing presence of Deschamps, who shuttled between Paris and Port Lligat, added a new element of tranquility to the Dali mansion. The Generalitat, the home-rule body of

Some of the Hamon contracts soon led to the appearance in Paris of color photographs sprinkled with gold flake, with a signature by Dali. Asking price: \$150. The implications of this "lithograph" industry for the market value of authentic Dali prints is fairly devastating.

With Sabater clearly losing ground to Dubarry and Deschamps, the scenes at the Maurice turned positively manic.

The crisis in the Dali court came to a head on March 18, when the news agency Agence France-Presse moved a communiqué in which Dali announced: "I declare that for several years, and above all since my sickness, my confidence has been abused in many ways, my will was not respected. That is why I am doing everything to clarify this situation, and Gala and I are once again resuming our life together."

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Dali's native Catalonia, assisted the Teatro Museo Dali in Figueras in the purchase of an adjoining building to permit the expansion of the second-most-visited museum in Spain after the Prado. This month the Generalitat awarded Dali its highest honor, the Medal of Gold.

As a sometimes praise-singer of the late Francisco Franco, Dali is, politically, controversial in democratic Spain. ("Our invincible Caudillo, Generalissimo Francisco Franco is the genius of our people, without doubt. Bueno, there are two: Velazquez and the Generalissimo.") But in August, King Juan Carlos and Queen Sofia, the living symbols of the new democratic order, dropped in to see the frail artist and his wife in Port Lligat.

The mood at the Dali house is mellow. A conversation with the Surrealist suggests that infirm though he may be in body, his mind is still very much intact. Dali is clearly wary of the sudden blandishments from Madrid and Barcelona, the multiplying offers for Dali exhibitions, which he seems to sense are stratagems to get a handle on his own dispersed collection.

Dali's thoughts run constantly to the museum in Figueras. He says he plans to donate a number of paintings to the expanded museum, and to ask Juan Carlos to be the honorary president of a new board of directors. The Figueras museum is finally being built, which, says Dali solemnly, must be "hyppocratic."

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Around Galleries in London

by Max Wykes-Joyce LONDON — The little-known 19th-century painter William Havell was born in Reading, Berkshire, whose City Museum and Gallery has arranged a bicentennial exhibition...

PARIS AUCTION SALES AUCTION SALE IN PARIS - NEW DROUOT TUESDAY, the 15th and WEDNESDAY, the 16th of DECEMBER

PARIS AUCTION SALES AUCTION SALE IN PARIS - NEW DROUOT FRIDAY, December 18, 1981 - Room 6 BEAUTIFUL OLD MASTER PAINTINGS

these places and periods is in this 120-item tribute to a hitherto neglected artist.

One of the most memorable collaborations between patron and artist was that between the affluent and eccentric architect-designer, William Burgess (1827-81) and the unbelievably rich Third Marquess of Bute.

Two other Christmas theme shows of great joy are at the Patrick Seale Gallery, 2 Motcomb Street, Belgrave, S.W.1 where it is to be seen the Belgravia Flower Show.

On a more serious note, Rintaro Yagi is a young Japanese sculptor working in Italy who is showing at the Locust Gallery, 116 Heath Street, Hampstead, N.W.3 to the end of December.

Another "atmospheric" painter is Peter Miller, whose new show "A Golden Age" at the Alwin Gallery, 9/10 Grafton Street, W.1 to Dec. 30, concerns itself entirely

with portraying the plush interiors and the gilded exteriors of Victorian and Edwardian theaters. Miller, with his rich eye and opulent manner of painting, marvelously evokes the grandeur of pre-1910 theater.

Japan Sees Firmer Yen Easing Trade Friction

By Steve Lohr New York Times Service TOKYO — The long-awaited strengthening of the yen has begun and, according to economists and currency specialists here, the trend should continue through 1982.

The Japanese government expects a stronger yen to contain the huge trade surpluses this country is running with its key trading partners — surpluses that increasingly are the source of political frictions

The growth in Japan's gross national product fell in the July-September quarter due to slow domestic demand, Page 12.

and threats of protectionism. As the yen gains in value, Japanese exports become more expensive while imports become cheaper.

"It looks like the yen is coming to help us," said Kazumasa Kusaka, deputy director of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry's Americas-Oceania division, which handles trade relations between Japan and the United States.

From mid-year to the middle of November, the yen has generally traded in a range of 225 to 232 yen to the dollar. But in the past few weeks, the yen has gained sharply against the dollar, closing at 215.80 Friday.

Foreign exchange observers are optimistic that the yen's recent vigor is the start of a general, though more gradual, appreciation of the

yen. The Nomura Research Institute predicts that the yen-dollar rate will be 215 at year-end, move to 205 by the end of the 1982 first quarter, hit 200 by midyear and remain at that level through the end of next year's third quarter.

According to a forecast by Daiwa Securities Co., a leading Japanese brokerage houses, the yen should reach 180 to the dollar by the end of next March.

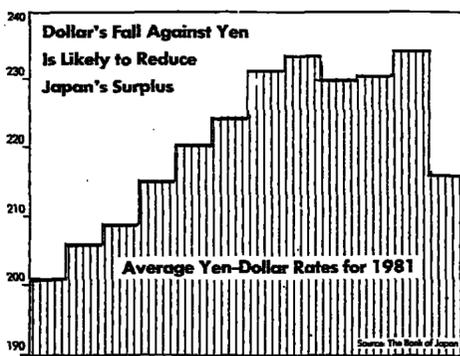
Two reasons are behind the recent rise of the yen and the belief that its upward path will continue: The easing of U.S. interest rates and the fundamental strength of the Japanese economy. While other countries are beset by stag-

nation and persistent inflation, Japan's economy is growing and consumer prices are rising at less than five percent a year.

With the distorting effect of high U.S. interest rates being removed, investors are returning to the yen from the dollar. And economists here expect the U.S. economy to remain weak for most of 1982, restraining credit demands, inflation and interest rates.

Many observers here view the recent strength of the yen as an indication that the currency markets are again focusing on economic fundamentals. "What we're seeing now might be the beginning of this kind of correction," said Shijuro Ogata, executive director of the Bank of Japan.

Mr. Ogata cautions, however, that the potential size of the federal U.S. deficit, estimated at up to



\$80 billion in fiscal year 1982, could create a demand for credit from the public sector that would drive up U.S. interest rates again.

The result, he said, could be a replay of the April-to-June period this year, when U.S. rates rose sharply and the yen fell.

For months, the Japanese have said that the "false" strength of the dollar — caused by high U.S. rates — was to blame for much of the huge U.S. trade deficit with Japan.

But in the near-term, the yen's new-found strength will probably increase Japan's trade surplus with the United States, thanks to a phenomenon referred to as "the J-curve." Simply put, this occurs be-

cause in the early phase of a currency's appreciation the demand for its exports declines less than the exchange rate-prompted increases in the price of those goods.

Later, exports are reduced as buyers find other suppliers or defer purchases.

In Japan's case, the J-curve effect is said to be about six months. To stimulate the domestic economy, the government is weighing a reduction in interest rates. It is widely believed that the Bank of Japan's discount rate will be cut by as much as one percentage point from its current 6.25 percent.

Currency traders in Tokyo say that the price of the yen already reflects a cut in Japanese rates. "That's one reason the yen has bobbed back and forth for the last several days," a trader said, "and by now, the market has discounted the cut in the discount rate."

The agreement will reschedule 95 percent of the principal of Poland's commercial debt falling due in the last three quarters of 1981, estimated at \$2.4 billion, banking sources said. This will be spread over seven years, with four years grace on repayment of principal and carrying an interest rate of 1 1/2 points over London interbank offered rates, they said.

Dresdner did not say how much in interest payments Poland will have to make good as a condition of the rescheduling agreement. Banking sources estimated it could be as high as \$500 million.

Western bankers have said throughout this year's negotiations that they are only prepared to extend fresh cash to Poland once a rescheduling agreement is signed and interest has been brought up to date. The sources said certain banks will be willing to start offering trade credits to Poland again to help it import essential food and equipment, but the maximum maturity for any such credit is expected to be six months.

The banks in the 19-member steering committee, which has been handling negotiations for the other banks, are not considering extending a new syndicated loan, the sources said.

The Dresdner Bank, which coordinated the last major West German credit to Poland, will act as agent for the rescheduled debt.

Hans Fredericks, Dresdner Bank's management board spokesman, said Thursday that Poland is keeping its interest payments up to date with only some slight delays.

Earlier Agreements The Dresdner Bank's statement confirms that the complex legal documentation surrounding the agreement was completed during talks between bankers and Polish officials in Warsaw over the past few days, banking sources said.

Hess Seen as Likely Partner in Marathon Bid

From Agency Dispatches NEW YORK — Amerada Hess was named in published reports Friday as Mobil's likely partner in a new offer for Marathon, but market analysts said the delays in making a new bid would give an advantage to U.S. Steel Corp. in the takeover battle.

Meanwhile, a federal judge in Columbus, Ohio, extended an order prohibiting U.S. Steel from proceeding with its \$6.3 billion takeover offer that Marathon management is favoring over Mobil's offer of \$6.5 billion.

Herbert Schmetz, Mobil's vice president for public affairs, declined to comment on the reports the Amerada Hess was the likely partner, saying only that discussions were continuing and had been narrowed from three oil companies originally interested in joining Mobil's bid.

Amerada Hess said no officials were available for comment. Mr. Schmetz said Mobil "probably" would make its joint bid "in the next few days." The purpose of adding a partner was to solve the antitrust problems that have stalled Mobil's takeover campaign for several weeks, Mr. Schmetz said.

Fighting Court Order Mobil, the second largest oil company in the United States, currently is fighting a federal court decision upholding Marathon's contention that a merger with Mobil would unfairly reduce competition in the refining and marketing of gasoline in a number of Midwest states.

While both Marathon and Mobil compete for gasoline sales in many parts of the Mid-

west, Amerada Hess's gasoline marketing operations are mainly on the East Coast. Amerada Hess ranks as the nation's 18th largest oil concern, while Marathon is only slightly larger and ranks as No. 17 in revenue.

"The assumption is that the partner would receive the assets, at least, in the area that [the federal court] found troublesome," Mr. Schmetz said in reference to the injunction issued Monday by U.S. District Judge John M. Manos in Cleveland.

But analysts said it may be too late for Mobil, despite plans for a new bid with a partner. "If Mobil came out with this offer [with Hess] originally, it would have had more of a chance," Eugene Nowak of Dean Witter Reynolds said.

The divestiture of properties to comply with antitrust regulations is not without precedent," he added.

Deadline Threat Because Mobil plans to make a new offer for Marathon, the current schedule of legal and other deadlines could be thrown out of whack at a crucial time.

"And any delay would seem to favor U.S. Steel because it has received the support of Marathon," Mr. Nowak said.

On Thursday the 6th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Cincinnati dealt Mobil a serious blow by denying Mobil's request that the court postpone enforcement of the order prohibiting Mobil from acquiring Marathon's shares.

Also, the circuit court said it would not hear Mobil's appeal of the injunction until sometime in the week of Dec. 14. That was a set-

back for Mobil, which had requested the hearing to be held by Tuesday to prevent U.S. Steel from gaining an even greater advantage.

Marathon stockholders who have tendered shares to Mobil had until midnight Friday to switch their shares to U.S. Steel to insure they receive the \$125-a-share cash portion of U.S. Steel's \$6.3 billion offer. Shares tendered later would be swapped for U.S. Steel notes with a market value of about \$86 each.

Marathon management favors U.S. Steel's bid partly because the steelmaker apparently would not move Marathon from its present headquarters at Findlay, Ohio.

Mobil raised the value of its original \$5.1 billion offer after U.S. Steel entered the bidding Nov. 19.

U.S. District Judge Joseph P. Kinneary in Columbus Friday extended a temporary restraining order prohibiting U.S. Steel from buying Marathon shares. Judge Kinneary extended the order — which had been due to expire Friday — until next Wednesday or until he rules on Mobil's request that the order be made a preliminary injunction, whichever comes first. He did not say when he would rule.

In addition to U.S. Steel's protraction deadline of midnight Friday — which was not changed by Judge Kinneary's ruling — the Federal Trade Commission has until Saturday to request more information from U.S. Steel in scrutinizing the steelmaker's offer for possible antitrust problems.

Also, Mobil has said the FTC must decide by next Thursday whether to challenge Mobil on antitrust grounds.

BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Thyssen Plans Decrease in Dividend

DUISBURG, West Germany — Thyssen said Friday it will propose a decrease in its dividend for the year ended Sept. 30, but the company did not say how much lower it would be than last year's 4-Deutsche-mark payout.

Thyssen said the distinctly lower dividend will reflect the major losses in 1980-81 that stem primarily from the steel crisis. It said steel sales in 1980-81 were 8.4 billion DM, down from 8.7 billion the previous year. Crude steel output in 1980-81 was 12.1 million tons, 10 percent below the previous year.

Hanson Trust Sweetens Offer for Bercel

LONDON — Hanson Trust Friday revised its bid for Bercel Group to £1.50 cash a share for Bercel shares. Hanson also proposed an alternative offer of £1.40 nominal of its 9% percent unsecured convertible loan stock dated 2001-2006 for each Bercel share.

Hanson said its offer will be extended by 14 days from the date of posting a revised offering circular. It said its earlier offer, three Hanson shares for eight of Bercel, which had been rejected by Bercel, has lapsed. It said it has accumulated 15.7 percent of Bercel's shares.

ICL to Announce Further Joint Ventures

LONDON — ICL Ltd. said it will announce on Monday another is a series of joint ventures with other computing and electronics companies. A company spokesman said Friday that ICL's capital restructuring plans, the subject of recent market speculation, will not form part of next week's announcement. He noted results for ICL's year ended Sept. 30 will be issued in mid-December.

Alcoa of Australia to Proceed With Smelter

MELBOURNE — Alcoa of Australia will proceed with construction of its 1-billion-Australian dollar (\$1.14 billion) aluminum smelter at Portland in Victoria, company chairman Arvi Parbo said Friday.

Alcoa had said it would abandon the project if Victoria's State Electricity Commission were allowed to implement a 25-percent rate increase announced last August.

Court Finds Abuse in Grumman Case

UNIONDALE, N.Y. — A federal judge has ruled that the three trustees of the Grumman pension plan had abused their responsibility in deciding to purchase more than a million shares of Grumman stock at the time the company was fighting a \$450-million takeover bid.

Judge Jacob Mishler also found that the trustees — who double as top officials of the company — consciously avoided making an objective appraisal of whether they should make the purchase or whether they should tender the plan's 1.7 million shares to the LTV Corp. of Dallas.

Esso Australia Buys Interest in Coal Project

SYDNEY — Esso Australia has taken a 49-percent interest in the Gloucester steaming coal project in New South Wales, Esso and BMI Mining said in a joint statement Friday. The price was not disclosed.

Poland, Banks to Sign Debt Pact This Month

FRANKFURT — The agreement to reschedule Polish debt to 460 Western banks falling due in the last three quarters of 1981, will be signed before the end of December, Dresdner Bank said Friday.

In Warsaw, Zbigniew Karcz, the director of the Polish Finance Ministry's external department, also said he expects the agreement to be signed shortly.

Banking sources said the completion of negotiations to reschedule the \$2.4 billion of Poland's 1981 debt to commercial banks opens up the way for fresh credits in the new year.

Provided that Poland complies with the major condition of the agreement to bring all 1981 outstanding interest payments up to date, a small number of banks are believed to be willing to extend limited fresh money in the form of short-term trade credits, the sources added.

Limit on New Credits Western bankers have said throughout this year's negotiations that they are only prepared to extend fresh cash to Poland once a rescheduling agreement is signed and interest has been brought up to date. The sources said certain banks will be willing to start offering trade credits to Poland again to help it import essential food and equipment, but the maximum maturity for any such credit is expected to be six months.

The banks in the 19-member steering committee, which has been handling negotiations for the other banks, are not considering extending a new syndicated loan, the sources said.

The Dresdner Bank, which coordinated the last major West German credit to Poland, will act as agent for the rescheduled debt.

Hans Fredericks, Dresdner Bank's management board spokesman, said Thursday that Poland is keeping its interest payments up to date with only some slight delays.

Earlier Agreements The Dresdner Bank's statement confirms that the complex legal documentation surrounding the agreement was completed during talks between bankers and Polish officials in Warsaw over the past few days, banking sources said.

Dresdner gave no exact date for the signing, originally targeted for next Thursday.

In October, Poland and West Germany signed an agreement to reschedule 647 million Deutsche marks of middle- and long-term government-backed Polish debts

Comex Probing Reagan Rumor

NEW YORK — The New York Comex is investigating rumors that swept financial markets earlier this week suggesting President Reagan had suffered a heart attack, according to a spokesman for the exchange.

Gold rallied sharply on the rumor, while bond prices fell and the dollar weakened.

A spokesman for the FBI also indicated the agency is checking the rumors, which persisted Thursday despite denials by the White House.

"We do it any time that a false rumor seems to have been so pervasive that it raises questions of whether there might have been fraudulent intent," said the spokesman for the largest gold futures market in the United States.

Prices Up Sharply on Wall Street

NEW YORK — Declines in key interest rates and the conviction that other short-term rates may soon follow caused prices on the New York Stock Exchange to close broadly and sharply higher Friday.

In a development that could fuel speculation of further declines in interest rates, the Federal Reserve reported after the market had closed that the M-1B measure of the basic money supply fell \$900 million in week ended Nov. 25.

The narrower money supply known as M1-A declined \$1.6 billion in the same period.

The Dow Jones industrial average gained 8.84 points to finish at 892.69, its highest close since Aug. 26, when the measure reached 899.26. Advances led declines, 1,000 to 500, and volume swelled to \$5 billion shares from 43.77 million Thursday.

Prices were higher in active trading of American Stock Exchange issues.

The rally gained initial support from the Federal Reserve's cut in the discount rate late Thursday to 12 percent from 13. Brokers also said many big investors appeared to be discounting the worsening recession and buying in anticipation of a recovery around the middle of next year.

The uptrend gained more fuel from a decline Friday in the closely watched federal funds rate, which also boosted the bond market. That rate, the interest on overnight loans between banks, fell to a low of 11 1/2 percent from Thursday's close of 12 1/2 percent.

Larry Wachtel of Baruch Group said prime rates should quickly resume their decline as well and may drop as low as 15 percent by the end of the year from the current 15 1/2 percent.

The dollar closed lower in Europe, in part due to the Fed's cut in the discount rate. However, the impact was softened by cuts in interest rates in Britain, West Germany and Switzerland, coupled with commercial demand.

Meanwhile, U.S. automakers reported that they suffered their worst November in 22 years last month as new car sales plunged

18.4 percent to 431,726 from a year ago.

The sales pace was a slight improvement from October's severely depressed levels.

Ford's November car sales fell 20.2 percent from the 1980 month, General Motors sales were down 18.1 percent and Chrysler sales fell 14.7 percent. Sales at American Motors tumbled 30.3 percent, while Volkswagen of America's sales were up 13.1 percent.

The share of the U.S. car market claimed by imports rose to 25.9 percent from 24.1 percent a year ago but the number of imported cars sold declined to 151,000 from 167,762.

For the year, U.S. car sales are down 3.9 percent from the 1980 period, with all U.S. automakers reporting declines except Chrysler, whose sales were up 14.6 percent.

On the trading floor, the oil sector was the strongest group, as takeover speculation picked up following a report that Mobil will join with Amerada Hess to make a new offer for Marathon Oil.

Marathon gained as much as 1 1/2 in active trading but slipped late in the day to close off 1/2 to 10 1/2.

Investors continued to buy after oil stocks, however, in an effort to guess the next merger target.

U.S. Clears Kuwait Purchase Of Santa Fe International

WASHINGTON — The \$2.5-billion purchase of Santa Fe International by government-owned Kuwait Petroleum Corp. cleared its last regulatory obstacle Friday.

The U.S. Justice Department, which was investigating the antitrust aspects of the takeover, announced that it had approved the Kuwaiti purchase of the oil drilling and construction company. The takeover is the largest by Arab interests of a North American company.

Earlier, the Committee on Foreign Investments, an advisory group that includes Cabinet representatives, said the Reagan administration had no objection to the transaction. The committee said it

had concluded "that the proposed merger does not have major negative implications for United States national interests."

In an attempt to smooth the way for the takeover, Santa Fe has already announced that it will keep separate from Kuwaiti control the nuclear research conducted by a Santa Fe subsidiary, C.F. Braun Inc.

Santa Fe said from its headquarters in Alhambra, Calif., that the sale should be completed Saturday.

The purchase was overwhelmingly approved by Santa Fe stockholders Tuesday on the recommendation of the company's directors, which include former President Gerald R. Ford.

U.S. Seeks Merger Partners for Shaky Banks

By Robert A. Bennett NEW YORK — Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. is seeking merger partners for three New York City savings banks that are in danger of failing, banking sources say.

They are the New York Bank for Savings, the city's third largest, with assets of \$3.5 billion; the Union Dime Savings Bank, the 18th largest, with assets of \$1.4 billion, and the Central Savings Bank, the 24th largest, with assets of \$910 million. The failure of the banks is not imminent because they can last as independent organizations for a few more months, the sources add.

Any merger assisted by the insurance corporation involving the New York Bank for Savings would be the largest of its type. The record was set last month with the merger of the \$2.5-billion Greenwich Savings Bank into the Metropolitan Savings Bank. FDIC has estimated that the merger will cost the federal agency \$465 million.

The three savings banks, with rapidly depleting net worths, are the latest victims of the high interest rates. Economists estimate that about 80 percent of the 4,500 savings and loan associations and 500 mutual savings banks in the United States are losing money and that about 200 are in danger of failing, primarily because their cost of funds has exceeded their income from long-term, low-interest mortgages.

Officials emphasized that all depositors in troubled thrift institutions will be protected. If a bank in financial trouble can be merged, its depositors automatically become depositors of the stronger institution. If a merger partner cannot be found, the FDIC pays off the depositors directly.

It is expected that the Central Savings Bank will be merged with-

Losses Expected to Rise

WASHINGTON (AP) — The net loss the S&L industry in the second half of this year is expected to exceed the \$1.5 billion loss recorded from January to June, an official of the agency regulating the industry said Thursday.

Charlotte Chamberlain, director of the Office of Policy and Economic Research at the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, also said the number of S&Ls "facing potential insolvency over the next 12 to 24 months continues to grow."

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

William D. Broxton was appointed vice president, division controller, for Sheraton Hotels in Europe, Africa, the Middle East and India. He was previously regional controller in charge of Sheraton Hotels in the Eastern Mediterranean, Egypt and West Germany.

Julia de la Pommeraye has joined the International Capital Markets Group of Chase Manhattan, with responsibility for sales and distribution, after working for Canadian American Securities in Paris.

Richard A. Triggler Jr., president of Union Planters National Bank named Albert W. Hirsch as general manager of the company's new Paris office. Mr. Hirsch was formally with Citibank.



William D. Broxton, Systems (Europe) after serving as director of finance and administration of National Semiconductor Europe.

Chrysler Expects '82 Profit, Official Tells State Panel

WILMINGTON, Del. — A Chrysler official said the automaker expects to make money in 1982.

Thomas E. Metzger, the company's government relations director, told Delaware's Chrysler Loan Committee on Thursday that Chrysler expects to lose money in the fourth quarter of this year and that the "first quarter of 1982 is going to look a lot like the last quarter of '81."

But by the second or third quarters of next year, the company expects the effects of federal tax cuts to spur sales, he said.

Advertisement for VALUE LINE Comprehensive Coverage of 1700 American Stocks to European Investors. Includes details about the Value Line Investment Survey and contact information for Value Line Inc.

Advertisement for 'How to reach Belgium?' featuring 'knack trends' magazine, 'sport' magazine, 'Family' magazine, and 'De Streekkrant' newspaper. Includes contact information for Roularta Media.

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Dec. 4

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Main table of AMEX stock closing prices for Dec 4, listing various stocks with their 12-month high/low, volume, and price changes.

Continuation of AMEX stock closing prices, listing various stocks with their 12-month high/low, volume, and price changes.

Amsterdam stock market data including various local and international stocks.

Other Stock Markets section for Dec 4, 1981, including closing prices in local currencies for markets like Paris, London, and Milan.

Singapore, Sydney, Zurich, and Tokyo stock market data.

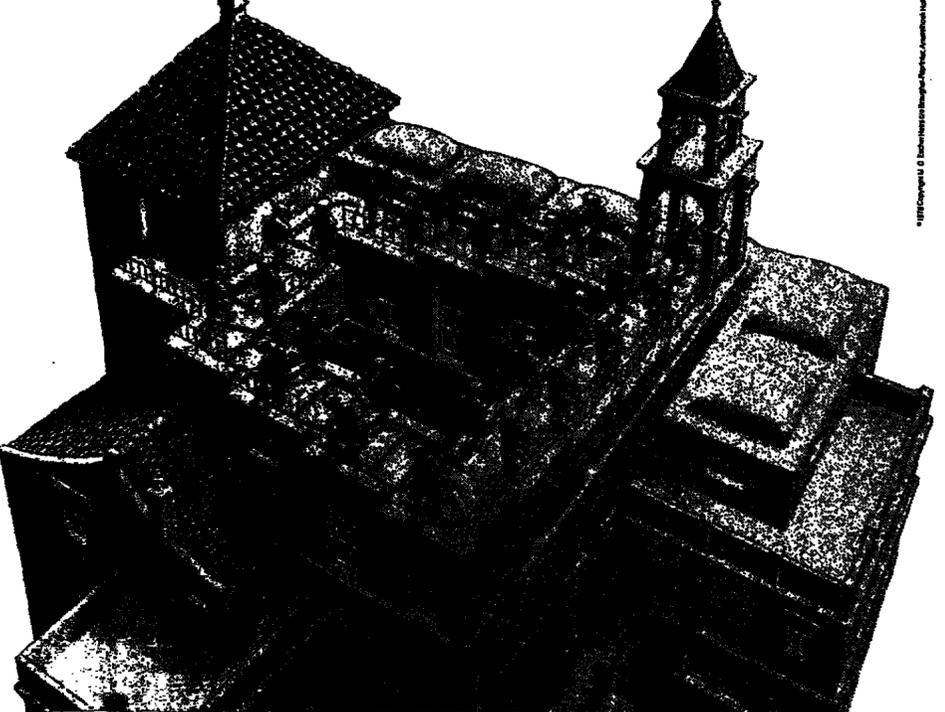
Brussels stock market data.

Hong Kong stock market data.

Toronto Stocks section showing closing prices for Dec 3, 1981.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates section for Dec 4, 1981.

Canadian Indexes section for Dec 4, 1981.

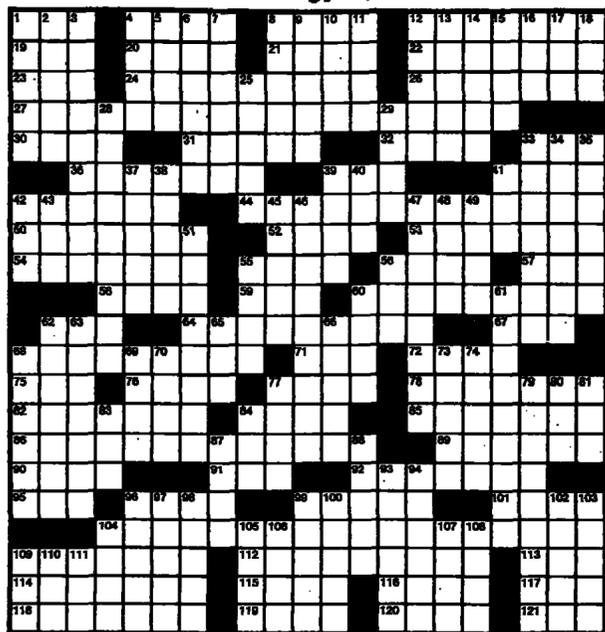


SOMETIMES EVERYTHING'S NOT WHAT IT SEEMS...

Advertisement for The Economist magazine, featuring a testimonial and the magazine's name in large letters.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE Edited by EUGENE T. MALESKA

Musical Meteorology By Bert Rosenfield



- ACROSS
1. "em!"
2. 300 lbs. of cotton
12. Forecast: tornado alert
15. Y.L.P. at Burning Tree
20. City in Kansas
21. Type of car
22. On a 24-hour schedule
23. Ragatta necessity
24. Evening
25. Chuzzle
26. Forecast: 20° Celsius
29. Actor Erickson
31. Basketry fiber
32. Lowell and Carter
33. Unit, degrees
36. The Red Raiders
38. Mar. follower
41. Start of the "Academy"
42. Island off Copenhagen
44. Forecast: flood watch
51. 25-mil. gun
52. "B" film
53. Cottonseed residue
54. Hedonist of a 1930s
55. N.E.A. team
56. Tamarisk salt tree
57. Bedouin, Jewish tribalist
58. Certain pots
59. Suffix with ethyl
60. Openers for documents
61. culpa
64. Forecast: drought continues
67. Fleur-de

- DOWN
1. Damage
2. Feed off
3. City SE of Dallas
4. Outer portion of the earth
5. Product of a Spanish pine
6. Malwala's employer
7. Least fatal
8. Synthetic rubber
9. Stage direction
10. Populism
11. "Julius Caesar"
12. Raw-oared
13. Dialect of a people
14. Painter: van Leyden
15. Fay of "King Kong"
16. Soiled
17. Turnover
18. Librarian's deg.
25. -ego
26. Forecast: travelers' advisory
29. Pool for an crowd
33. In course fashion
34. Appalachian range, popularly
35. Reduces toxic effects
37. Leave intact
38. He has a stable job
39. Mallard genus
40. Hawaiian staple
41. Rainbow
42. Zugschitz, for one
43. Gun weight
45. Evening in Berlin
46. Fit together
47. Emblem of worship
48. Search grain milled
49. Flat, or phat
51. "Me and..." sir for Feb. 2
53. Criticism
56. Constellation
59. The Panthers
61. Forecast: clearing trend
62. Count of a Kálmán opera
63. Heavily "The Love"
64. Award for playwrights Broner and Durang: 1978-80
66. Sweep
68. Member in "Father Knows Best"
69. Not enough
70. White
72. Stigma
100. Name on the world's tallest building
101. A.L. or H.
104. or H.
105. Bills seldom passed
106. Lower, e.g.
107. In Gallic harmony
108. Polish heroine
109. Pelican State
110. Author Fleming
111. Hindi part

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle. A grid showing the previous week's crossword puzzle with its solutions filled in.

WEATHER

Weather forecast table with columns for High, Low, and conditions for various cities like ALBUQUERQUE, ALBUQUERQUE, ALBUQUERQUE, etc.

BOOKS

THE NAMELESS By Ramsey Campbell. 230 pp. \$12.95. Macmillan, 866 Third Avenue, New York 10022.

Reviewed by Michele Slung

There are lots of book titles that are, in themselves, works of art. I consider "The Doll Who Ate His Mother" by horror writer Ramsey Campbell to be one of those titles. Now, with his new novel, "The Nameless," Campbell's gone in the other direction. Not only is the unspeakable evil cult at the center of the book's web without a name, but by titling the novel after them — i.e., no name — he makes the title part of the plot. How much more do we fear things that refuse to allow us to identify them, even a book sitting on the bedside table? The presence in the cult of Angela, Barbara's daughter, is another of his fascinating works of the effect of evil upon good and vice versa. Her very name is symbolic of her latent power, and the cult members, recognizing this incipient force for good that might threaten their aims, steal her away from home, substituting the body of a more disposable child. Why they prefer to corrupt her rather than destroy her is one of the mysteries of the book. Perhaps it is indeed because she, though only a child, is already more powerful than they. But another mystery is where the cult, whose English members appear lethargically scruffy (one is supposed to believe that this nameless band has existed in many countries, for many decades, even centuries), found a "nicely dressed and beautiful spoken" man to remove Angela from the care of her nursery-school teacher. I guess it doesn't matter, any more than it does to wonder why Campbell has Barbara feeling guilty about having put the 4-year-old Angela in school in the first place, so she could establish her career. Yet ambivalence about motherhood is a clear concern of Campbell's, and, like Ira Levin before him, he sees the horrific surprise potential of pregnancy. Thus, Campbell does a most original thing: he makes the babies of "Rosemary's Baby" and it doesn't necessarily signal misogyny. The creepiness of "The Nameless" is unassailable until the very end. I don't think it's unfair to say that, despite his technique, Campbell is better at opening the door on bad things than he is at closing it. Michele Slung is on the staff of The Washington Post.

Auction at Old Vic Brings In £24,500

LONDON — Yorick's skull was sold to the highest bidder Thursday, along with a cream-colored shirt and gold-braided velvet jacket used by actor Derek Jacobi as Hamlet. It brought £120 (£230) as part of an auction of costumes and props from the now-defunct Old Vic Company. The auction, conducted at the Old Vic Theatre by Christie's, was to help pay the company's debts. Continuing financial troubles, capped by the loss of a £300,000 government grant, forced the Old Vic to close last May. About £24,500 was raised by the auction, £14,000 more than 2,000 items — including wardrobe pieces, wigs, swords, armor and other props. Auctioneer Christopher Elwes said: "It's a very sad occasion. We have never had to sell a theater company's wardrobe before. It is the most unusual auction I have ever conducted."

ADVERTISMENT INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Table listing various international funds with their names and values, such as ALLIANCE INT'L FUND, BANK OF SWITZERLAND, etc.



JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Jumble word game section with a grid of letters and words to be unscrambled: UGSIE, THOOB, SATHAG, NECKAR. Includes a cartoon of a man at a sale and a puzzle grid.

DENNIS THE MENACE



Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including 'Smo', 'Rans', 'for Stubbler', 'Houston', 'Cherband', 'Standing', 'Smo'.

Art Buchwald

A Visit to the Folks

WASHINGTON — I went over to see Harvey Dunlap during the Thanksgiving holidays and pay my respects to his kids, who were home from school.

Max was eating breakfast, Chris was eating lunch and Dottie was holding hands with her boyfriend.

"I'd never seen Dunlap so happy. This is the first time since they've been home that we've had this much at the table at the same time."

"Who is that down at the end?"

"That's someone Dougie brought from school. I think her name is Anna, and she's from Brazil. Do you speak Portuguese?"

"No, where's Dougie?"

"He's upstairs sleeping. I have an appointment to see him at five."

"An appointment?" I said.

"Yes, you see, Dougie said he would be busy this weekend it would be best for us to make an appointment with him. He worked Edna and me in for 5 o'clock."

"That's damn decent of him," I said. "Most college kids aren't that thoughtful."

"Well, as you know, Dougie is studying to be a doctor, and he probably got the idea from that."

"You want to go to a movie?" I asked Dunlap.

"I'd like to, but I don't know what the kids are doing yet, and I can't walk out on them in case they decide to stay home."

"I'm not sure. They never can tell you until the last moment."

"Why don't you take a head count in the morning as to who will be eating dinner at night?" I suggested.

"We tried that yesterday. Everybody said they would be home for dinner, but as the day progressed they kept peeling off, because they had gotten a better offer. In the end there were only three of us — Edna, myself and Anna."

"Dougie left Anna at home?"

"He had a date with his pals from high school, and told Anna she'd be bored."

"Max looks good," I said.

"Come to think of it, he does. This is the first time I've seen him since he got home."

"Wasn't he at your Thanksgiving dinner?"

"He was going to Florida with a friend, but at the last moment the friend decided to go to Aspen, so he drove home and missed our turkey by a day."

"How long is he going to stay?"

"He says until tonight, tomorrow or Monday, depending on some friends he's waiting to hear from in Vermont."

"It must be hard for you and Edna to make plans when no one is quite sure what they're up to. Where is Edna?"

"She's out in the kitchen cooking a roast beef just in case anyone decides to stay home."

"Has she seen the kids yet?"

"Yes and no. I believe they kissed her when they arrived, and she caught sight of two of them coming home this morning at 7 o'clock. But I think the only extended conversation she had was when she asked who took her keys."

"If I were you," I said, "I'd make them sign up on a schedule indicating when they were arriving, how many meals they were planning to have, and when their flights were leaving. As a parent you have a right to know that much about your children."

"We had that information when they came — but no one stuck to the schedule."

"So forget about them and do what you want to do."

"We announced that yesterday, and Chris said, 'If all you and Mom are going to do is go out, I don't see why we came home in the first place.'"

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Shaw's Tune

By Donal Henahan

NEW YORK — "I could make deaf stockbrokers read my two pages on music," Shaw once bragged, and he was right. That his music criticism, every scrap of it, has been pulled together into one edition for the first time is not only unfair but an embarrassment to the whole reviewing clan. But, as Shaw himself observed when he was accused of being unfair, his God is fair. He was content, as any critic should be, with arousing his readers' anger by arousing them in lively discussion about serious matters.

Perhaps because so many generations of callow critics have tried to ape his prose mannerisms, Shaw has sometimes been dismissed by musicians as a clever impostor. In fact, his posturing was a ruse; behind the Mephistophelian facade was a serious, musically knowledgeable critic who combined an irresistible buoyancy of spirit with a born comedian's ability to force a smile out of a tax inspector. And, for all the stage-Irishman blarney and sarcastic banter, Shaw was not mean-spirited. He did not think, apparently, that it was necessary to be rude — merely witty, clear and right.

Report on List

On Feb. 15, 1885, for instance, the 29-year-old critic reported in The Dramatic Review that he had heard a new work by Liszt, the "Dante" Symphony, and found it "shallowly conceived and detestably expressed." Here is the novice picking holes in the work and doing virtuoso work on the music's hollowiness: "It is hard to say what the characteristics of Dante's Hell are. Turmoil, hurry, incessant movement, fire, roaring wind, and utter discordant are there; but so they are also in a London house when the kitchen chimney is on fire. . . . I am seriously of the opinion that if the symphony were dubbed Dante's The Configuration, and a careful analytical program compiled, assigning the various episodes of the allegro to The Alarm, The Fire Gaining Ground, Awakening of the In-mates and their Flight, Gathering of the Crowd, Arrival of the Engines, Exertions of Firemen and Struggle of Police with the

Mob, with the Falling in of the Roof as a climax, not one of the audience would perceive the slightest incongruity between the music and the subject."

That is using Niagara Falls to put out a campfire, perhaps, but most modern criticism would uphold Shaw on the worth of "Dante." In fact, despite his tingering reputation in some circles as a flippant writer who knew less than everything about music, Shaw turns out to have been an amazingly solid critic. He did indeed offend many readers, since he made his points with more wit and force than the English musical community of his day considered in good taste.

Taste and Courage

As Shaw himself put it, taste is often used as a synonym for moral cowardice. As a young critic, he had set out to change the climate of discussion, and on balance he succeeded better than any one writer could have hoped to do. "Musical criticisms, like sermons," he said, "are of low average quality simply because they are never discussed or contradicted."

How he wrote as well as he did will never be quite clear. His own account of his early years as a critic is not entirely trustworthy, according to Dan H. Laurence's otherwise idolatrous introduction to a three-volume, 2,855-page collection — "Shaw's Music," published by Dodd, Mead & Co. (\$150). But, as this invaluable collection shows, Shaw found his voice as a writer remarkably early, though not quite in the cradle as he liked to pretend. Many writers need the better half of a career to find any voice at all, let alone a voice that they can recognize as their own and not some laboriously acquired patchwork of literary tics and mannerisms. As Shaw observes in admonishing one letter-writer with a pretentiously natty style, most people use language chiefly to conceal their deepest thoughts.

Shaw's voice, however, is already sounding respectably although circumspectly, in unsigned notices that were appearing in The Hornet, The Dramatic Review, the Pall Mall Gazette and other British publications for a dozen years before he became the first-critic of The Star and adopted his famous pseudo-

I Could Make Deaf Stockbrokers Read My Two Pages on Music, And 2,855 Pages of His Criticism Have Been Published to Prove It

nym, Corno di Bassotto. Laurence, the Shavian apostle who oversaw this complete edition, found more than 150 reviews and articles, amounting to some 125,000 words, that had not appeared in any previously published collection. Some are little more than barrel scrapings, but many are pieces of considerable size and interest.

To be sure, Shaw dug himself many a hole and fell into it, especially in his cub days. He underrated "Falstaff" and most Italian opera, probably ignorantly, as a way to elevate Wagner's reputation in England, which was surprisingly late in catching Bayreuth fever. But he was not afraid to champion Meyerbeer, in defiance of the decree from Bayreuth that the composer of "Les Huguenots" was a few unacceptable in the realms of art. He despised Gounod, referring to him as "the French Mendelssohn," but he carried on a lifelong campaign in favor of the now-submerged Hermann Goetz, whose "The Taming of the Shrew" he considered the greatest comic opera of the 19th century.

Here he is being arrogant; perhaps only a drama critic would say these are the lot of the ass and the last of the Bassettos. "The term 'ass' I take to be a compliment. Modesty, hard work, contentment with plain fare, development of ear, undecoration by the public: all these are the lot of the ass and the last of the Bassettos." The wit seldom was random, but usually went directly or indirectly to a musically valid point. As in this complaint: "The concert began with Mozart's Figaro overture. If you want to ascertain whether a musician is hopelessly belated, beighted, out of date, and behind his time, ask him how his overture should be played. If he replies in three and a half minutes, away with him at once; he is guilty. . . . However, the overture, so treated, is undeniably useful to boil eggs by, though I prefer them boiled four minutes myself."

Musically, he was far ahead of most of his colleagues. While England was producing what seemed to be an oratorio a day in an attempt to find another "Elijah," Shaw was hitting out sarcastically at these gray slabs of imitation Mendelssohn. While the academics who ruled English music were mooning over Gounod's sentimentalities, Shaw was lecturing the nation on the infinite superiority of "Don Giovanni," which was either ignored or performed in debased versions.



George Bernard Shaw

In all of music criticism there is perhaps no better example of musical intelligence, high humor and social insight than Shaw's hilarious analysis of the "Ring" as an allegory for the decline and fall of capitalism. There have been many attempts to explain what Wagner's cycle means, but none hangs together better or is more convincing. His rhetorical tone and his structural logic are so persuasive that the reader can be conscious of being taught a lesson and not resent it. That is the mark of the true propagandist.

Shaw was music's version of the 19th-century touring reformer, the Chautauquan who must entertain as well as instruct. He, for instance, wants to bewail the fact that the English are so somber about Handel that they end by not taking him seriously at all. His way of saying it is: "When his 'Messiah' is performed, the audience stands up, as if in church, while the Halle-Chorus is being sung. It is the nearest sensation to the elevation of the Most known to English Protestants." Having let you have your giggle, he can then go on to deplore the wrongheadedness of performing Handel with immense choruses. This in 1913, when festival choirs numbering in the thousands would be herded together to bellow away at "The Everlasting Father, the Prince of Peace." Now the choruses of 20 to 40 that he contended were all that could save Handel's music from extinction in England have virtually wiped out the old battalions.

Shaw thought a great deal of Handel's music, despite his despair of ever hearing much of it beyond the "Messiah." He liked to draw parallels between writing prose and writing music, and his bow to Handel on that count is worth the attention of every young critic — no, of everyone who writes the language still known as English.

"It was from Handel that I learned that style consists in force of assertion. If you can say a thing with one stroke, unambiguously you have style. If not, you are at best a machand de plaisir; a decorative litterateur, or a musical confectioneer, or a painter of fans with cupid and coquettes. Handel has this power." So does George Bernard Shaw, and he is funnier, to boot.

PEOPLE: 'Test-Tube' Mother

Awaiting a 2d, or 3d

Lesley Brown, mother of the world's first "test-tube" baby, is expecting another, or possibly twins, the domestic British news agency Press Association reported Thursday night. The agency said gynecologist Patrick Steptoe and physiologist Dr. Robert Edwards, joint pioneers of the technique, had telephoned Mrs. Brown, 34, and her husband, John, at their home in Bristol to confirm the news. The agency said the new arrival is due next July, around the fourth birthday of Louise Brown, the world's first authenticated test-tube baby, who is leading the life of a healthy, normal child. Louise was born July 25, 1978. At least 18 test-tube babies have been born in Britain, Australia and India since the birth of Louise at Oldham General Hospital in northern England. The Steptoe-Edwards clinic at Bourne Hall, Cambridgehire, said last October that 60 more are due to be born in Britain. The world's first test-tube twins were born at the Queen Victoria Hospital, Melbourne, Australia, on June 6. The baby Mrs. Brown is expecting next July will make her the first woman to have two test-tube children by two separate births.

The will of actress Natalie Wood, filed in Superior Court, leaves the bulk of an estate estimated in the millions of dollars to her husband and daughter. Mrs. Wood drowned last weekend in an accident off Santa Catalina Island. Her husband, actor Robert Wagner, who was also named executor, received all of her personal belongings, including cars and furnishings. The will set up a trust fund for her daughter, Natasha Gregson Wagner, 11, and Courtney Brooke Wagner, 7, Wagner's daughter by a previous marriage. Katherine, 17, was given one-tenth of the assets. The full value of the estate has not yet been determined.

Former "Annie" star Shelley Bruce, 16, is back at her home in New Jersey after being released from Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center, where she underwent treatment for acute lymphoblastic leukemia. She will continue receiving outpatient treatment at the hospital once a month. Her physicians say there is a 65-to-75 percent chance of a long-term cure.

Widow Wills \$200,000 To Buy Mystery Novels

SACRAMENTO — A 70-year-old widow has left \$200,000 to the municipal library system so it could buy more mystery novels. Bernice Horne Moore, who read as many as six mysteries a week, died Nov. 18 and left her entire \$200,000 estate to the library system. She directed a trust fund be established for the library to buy "novels and, particularly, mystery novels and novels of suspense."

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